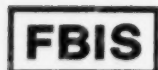


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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13 February 1984

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INSTABILITY, CHANGE IN AFRICA STUDIED BY JEAN-FRANCOIS MEDARD

Paris POLITIQUE AFRICAINE in French Dec 83 pp 109-110

[Text] About 60 university students, principally from the universities of Makerere, Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam met at Makerere 6 months ago to discuss this somewhat too vast subject. I was very much impressed by the wide variety of opinions expressed and, consequently, by the freedom of expression which predominated during this meeting. I doubt that there are many universities in Africa where such discussions can take place. Generally, ideological conformity and political authoritarianism are in league to restrain the scope and depth of the discussion substantially. The obvious paradox is that such a meeting could be held in Uganda, whose tragic situation is well-known. Why such tolerance? Is it because the powers that be consider that what is said or done at the university has no importance? Or is it, rather, that the mixture of dictatorship and anarchy characterizing this country is cross-bred from democracy?

As always in such cases, the quality of the reports was very uneven, but certain papers especially attracted my attention: "Instability and Change in Rural Tanzania" by H. Mapolu; "Social Classes and Class Struggle in Post-colonial Kenya: Struggle of a Factionalized Petty Bourgeoisie" by Nick Nyangura; and "The Breaking of the East African Community: Some Lessons" by Mahmood Mamdani. A certain number of subjects emerged from a discussion that, in its ensemble, was rich in material, though the concern for orderliness in the debate too often converted it into a series of monologues. Let us note a few of these that either have intrinsic importance or recurred often:

a) With regard to the question of the importance of external and internal forces, respectively, in the political life of African countries, the discussion was very open: a consensus seemed to develop in favor of taking both factors into account, the opposition being divided between those who acknowledge a degree of autonomy in the internal forces and those who speak in terms of "being bought"; no conclusion could be reached on this point.

b) The subject of tribalism came up several times but it proved impossible to reconcile the views of those who want to reduce ethnicity entirely to a question of class and those who are disposed to grant it an independent reality alongside and in connection with social classes. The majority of speakers

systematically reduced ethnicity to a matter of manipulation by various factions of the governing class, which seems to me an oversimplified analysis.

c) The discussion on Tanzania illustrated the misunderstandings that arise every time the question of socialism is raised. Starting from the definitive determination that the Tanzanian peasant is not, in this socialist country, in a fundamentally different position, insofar as exploitation and enjoying a surplus from his labor are concerned, from the one a peasant has in a capitalist country, everyone seemed to agree that Tanzania is not a socialist country.... It could then be asked what country is truly socialistic and, with a single exception, the skeptics carried the day. One speaker maintained that it is not collective ownership of the means of production but the nature of the state that constitutes the essence of socialism: the socialist state is the peasants' and workers' state. Unfortunately, that state has never existed and it is hard to see how, without yielding to the mirage of utopia, anything else could be the case or even how such an expression can have any meaning. We are faced therefore with the dilemma that either socialism is not essentially different from capitalism or it does not exist. Whatever the case may be, the discussion would benefit by avoiding this constant side-slipping, which, by introducing utopia into the empirical analysis of reality, transforms concepts into myths.

d) Finally, let us note a statement by Mr Mamdani that seems to me to shed light on the relationship between the post-colonial state and its governing class: taking note, as had others, of the lack of a local bourgeoisie at the time of independence, he stressed that control of the machinery of the state is vital for the development of such a bourgeoisie. From this point of view, such expressions as "corruption" and "mismanagement" are inappropriate, since it is the objective of those controlling the state to use it to accumulate private capital. But it is a question of accumulating, in this primitive way, capital that eventually will engender and coexist with accumulation of capital for public purposes.

12336

CSO: 3419/319

RELIGIOUS FORCES IN AFRICAN STATES

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Oct-Nov 83 pp 110-114

[Article by Mathias Finagnon Oke, assistant professor at the National University of Benin in Cotonou: "Notes on Religious Forces in African States: the Traditional Religions, Christianity, and Islam"]

[Text] The peoples of Africa are among the most religious in the world as R. Bastid has demonstrated so well in his writings.

Their customs and their activities, whether in the social, political, or economic sphere, always rest on a religious concept. Religion in Africa was once based on customs, which were traditionally linked to social structures.

With its population of 392 million,¹ divided into more than 40 countries and made up of blacks, whites, and people speaking English, French, Arabic, and Portuguese, as well as more than 600 spoken African languages, the African continent constitutes a massive but heterogeneous group of people. Ethnic and linguistic divisions have led to differences among the Africans and have permitted foreign influences in terms of religious beliefs to enter.

As the indigenous religions of Africa are all customary systems of belief, Africans, like all other people on this planet, have felt a need to explain the universe and its creation and to attach a cosmic meaning to human existence. Therefore, they have developed themes of representation and myth which, moreover, basically differ from each other. Their cosmologies are complex. They have only been studied in a few places in Africa.²

Thus, almost everywhere in Africa we find the notion of a supreme being who is regarded as the creator of the universe: this supreme being is called Mawu among the Fon and Ewe tribes (in Benin and Togo), Olorun among the Yoruba tribe (in Nigeria and Benin), Faro among the Bambara tribe (Mali and Guinea), Chwuku among the Ibo (Nigeria), and Niambe among the people of western Cameroon. Alongside this single creator who is considered infinitely far-off and difficult of access there is a mythical, group being (a so-called secondary god in charge of earthly affairs), who is a civilizing hero or guide like Prometheus, to whom living people are linked by the chain of their ancestors. This point has been particularly well expressed by G. Parinder, 1949:222.³

This sacred character explains why traditional black African societies are or have been obsessed with the past and are conservative in outlook. It could not be otherwise with a basically collective rather than individual concept of morality, which is essentially founded on a notion of order which is always related back to its mythical founder and, through him, to the creator, through the ancestors of the group in question. Generally, the future was only considered as a perpetuation of the past, and not as a transformation of the present.

Despite their complexity and their variety, the African religions nevertheless have all had certain principles in common: mankind lives in sympathy with nature. All people have fraternal links with everyone else, within a society, a tribe, or a clan. There is no distinction between the supernatural and the natural, between matter and the spirit. Life is the essential point, the sole reality.

However, alongside this form of customary religion, since the first century, A. D., two other religious forms have developed which have assumed growing importance: Islam and the Christian religions.

Islam, which entered Africa through Egypt in the seventh century, is also closely linked to collective social forms and structures. However, as distinguished from the African religions, it is unified in form. Whatever the profound differences which exist between traditionalists and reformers, between "white" and "black" Islam, between the different brotherhoods, there is always a point of reference in terms of a certain number of essential principles, and in particular a book, that is, the Koran. This common point of reference gives Islam a form of unity which the customary African religions do not have.

The Christian religions have also been in Africa for a very long time. However, they only resumed their growth at the time of the European colonial expansion in Africa, by means of missionaries. Like the traditional African religions, Christianity is divided: there is the Catholic Church, but there are also many Protestant churches (Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, evangelical Christians, Jehovah's Witnesses, etc). These various groups do not always agree among themselves.

In French and Portuguese-speaking areas the Catholics have been the most active, while the Protestants have been most active in English-speaking areas, with a few local exceptions.

How large are these religious forces?

It is very difficult to say how large these religious forces are. If you add up the figures provided by the different groups, that amounts to almost twice the present population of Africa. Consequently, we must try, using different sources, to determine what the reality is. According to 1977 statistics,⁴ the population of the African continent is roughly 392 million. The Arabs say: "There are 95 million Muslims in the world." It was even said at the Afro-Asian Conference in Accra in 1962 that half of the population of Africa was Muslim. It appears that the figure of 70 to 87 million Muslims is in a more accurate order of magnitude (this figure is from 1968). The population of North

Africa is nearly 50 million people, who are all Muslims, with the exception of a few hundred thousand people. The Islamization of black Africa, which began in the 11th century, made rapid progress. Today, South of the Sahara, for example, there are three large groups of Muslims, each amounting to between 12 and 15 million people (northern Nigeria, southern Niger, northern Cameroon, northern Chad, Senegal, Guinea, Mali) and Somalia and Tanzania in East Africa. It is important to note that the Muslim religion includes almost all of the people in certain countries South of the Sahara (such as Senegal, with 70 percent of the population; Mali, 60 percent; Guinea, 60 percent; Niger, 75 percent; Mauritania, 99 percent; and Chad, 50 percent) and is very important in others: Tanzania and Ethiopia.

How many Christians are there? There also it is difficult to provide definite figures. According to information provided by all of the Christian churches,⁵ there are more than 88 million Christians in Africa. What is clear is that out of these 88 million Christians, according to some estimates,⁶ there are about 46 million Catholics and a great diversity of Protestant churches. Although in countries which were formerly British colonies the Anglican Church has developed (in Ghana and in the South African Republic), that did not stop other churches from establishing themselves and extending their influence in these same countries. The African missionaries were a little bit like colonial officials: they spent part of their time setting one group against another. We saw this very clearly in a country like Madagascar. On that island the struggle between the American Protestant missions and the French Catholic missions was both a political and religious contest, because in their respective ways of spreading the gospel there was a certain amount of competition which was not, perhaps, fully in conformity with the spirit of the gospel. Madagascar, in fact, was a peaceful, strategic point for these two countries.

The customary African religions are what they are. Although for a very long time the Europeans in general--and the colonial officials and the missionaries in particular--ignored or pretended to ignore the fact that they were in the presence of authentic religions, little by little this attitude changed, thanks to the continuing influence of these African religions. We might mention here two very remarkable studies which are well known in scientific circles: by Professor Griaule on "Les Dogon du Mali" [The Dogon in Mali] and by Father Tempels, a Belgian Jesuit, on "La Philosophie Bantou" [Bantu Philosophy], which he studied more particularly in Kinshasa, in the former Belgian Congo [now Zaire]. These two authors were both Catholics. They were struck--and others with them⁷--by the actual importance of the traditional African religions in certain regions or among certain tribes of Africa.

How many followers of traditional African religions are there? According to estimates by various sources we consulted, there are in the order of 100 to 170 million followers of traditional African religions. However, there is no single form of African religion, nor is there any point of reference to a formal, traditional kind of teaching. Rather, and varying with the ethnic groups and regions, there is a whole series of beliefs which, once again, are integrated in a regional human and tribal context from which they cannot be dissociated.

What weakens African religions both in terms of Islam as well as of Christianity is, on the one hand, their traditional and personal character and, on the other hand, their dispersion. In a still different way the traditional African religions, by the very reason of the close relationships which link them to social structures, in the traditional and customary context of Africa, have great difficulty in joining together to constitute a religious bloc which could effectively prevent the expansion of the imported religions.

This explains first the undoubted progress made by Christianity and in particular the considerable development of Islam in black Africa. The progress of Christianity relates to the fact that some centuries ago there were no Christians in Africa, whereas there are now between 80 and 88 million Christians, who are found almost exclusively in black Africa.

The progress of Islam has been linked to two old phenomena and was accentuated more recently by political developments. First of all, Islam was spread by means of the Arab conquest during the seventh century. There was both a military and a very old political phenomenon which explained its establishment in Africa. However, since that time, Islam has moved toward southern Africa, crossing the Sahara in two different ways: on the one hand the slave traders and, on the other, by travelling merchants who used Arabic, Uolof or Walof, Peul, Mandingo, Hausa, or Swahili as their means of communication. Slavery was particularly widespread in East Africa. We should no doubt see as a result of the influence of slave traders not only the establishment of Arab communities in Tanzania but also the development of the Muslim religion in areas like the Comoros Islands and Tanzania.

It was above all the merchants in West Africa, who brought their religion with them, taking advantage of those whom they displaced, from whom they obtained certain resources, prestige, riches, and even a certain gift of self-expression. Directly or indirectly, they carried their religion with them. Two ethnic groups were particularly dynamic in this regard: the Hausa tribe of northern Nigeria, which is engaged in trade in all of this region and which travels as far South as northern Cameroon and Equatorial Africa, and the Diula tribe of Senegal, which may be found in all of West Africa.

FOOTNOTES

1. 1977 statistics cited by Maurice Glele in "Religion, Culture, et Politique en Afrique Noire" [Religion, Culture, and Politics in Black Africa] in *ECONOMAPRESENCE AFRICAINE*, Paris, 1981, p 17.
2. Particularly among the Dogon and Bambara tribes, thanks to Professor Griaule and his school; among the Bantus, thanks to Father Tempels through his vocation, etc.
3. Parinder, G.: "West African Religion," London, 1949, p 222.

4. See Maurice Glele, op. cit., p 17.
5. ECHANGE No 51, Paris, 1961. See also previously cited work by Maurice Glele.
6. In "Afrique 1968" [Africa 1968], an African panorama, published by JEUNE AFRIQUE, p 147.
7. See Dr T. Barret, "Senegambie et Guinee, la religion Gabonaise," [Senegambia and Guinea, the Gabonese Religion] in AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, Challamel et Cie, Paris, 1888. See also: D. Zahan, "Religion, Spiritualite et Pensee Africaine" [Religion, Spirituality, and African Thought], Payot, Paris, 1970; R. Bastid: "Reflexions sans titre autour d'une des formes de la spiritualite africaine" [Reflections Without a Title on One of the Forms of African Spirituality], in PRESENCE AFRICAINE No 17-18, February-May 1958, pp 9-15; E. B. Idowu, "African Traditional Religion: a Definition," 1980; V. Weekies, "The Islamic World," Greenwood Press, 1978, etc.

5170

CSO: 3419/332

FRENCH AFRICAN POLICY FOR 1984 FORECAST

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Bernard Loth]

[Text] Continued involvement in Chad, relations with Gabon soured by the appearance of a book, and the embarrassing presence of former Central Africa African Emperor Bokassa on French soil will be the main problems facing France's African policy in the year to come.

In Chad, four months after responding to an appeal from the government of Hissene Habre by sending in almost 3,000 troops in "operation manta," France is facing a situation which is neither war nor peace.

At least the presence of French troops armed with ultra-modern weapons and supported by aircraft has had the effect of ending the clashes between Mr Habre's forces and the Libyan-backed troops of ousted President Goukouni Weddeye's Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT). The GUNT holds most of the northern half of the country.

France has also used its influence to back Organisation of African Unity (OAU) efforts to resolve the dispute. Once there is an agreement French troops will be pulled out immediate, Paris says, but the Chadian "round-table" conference arranged by the OAU for January 9 in Addis Ababa is threatened by the fact that both Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre claim to represent "the only legitimate government" of Chad.

The Chadian conflict also has the effects of hindering improvement of relations between France and Libya. These have known their ups and downs over the years--even though economic and military relations are still flourishing.

On Gabon, the appearance of the book "Affaires Africaine's" by journalist Pierce Pean, dealing with the history of Franco-Gabonese relations and the private life of President Omar Bongo provoked a distinct cooling in those relations after the book received wide coverage in the French press.

The visit to Libreville of three French emissaries, President Francois Mitterrand's friend Roland Dumas, his special adviser Francois De Groussouvre and his African expert Guy Penne helped to thaw the atmosphere somewhat, and it was announced that President Bongo would come to Paris next year.

However, there are lasting scars, and Gabon, one of France's main economic partners in Africa, appears to be strengthening its relations with other countries, notably the United States.

The US deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker was given a particularly warm welcome in Libreville recently.

Another embarrassment in the unexpected arrival in France on December 4 of the former Emperor Bokassa who was forced to leave his exile in Ivory Coast after he tried to return to Bangui, Paris's efforts to find somewhere else to take him have all reportedly met with refusal.

On the southern African scene, France suspended its participation in the five-nation Contact Group trying to negotiate Namibian independence from South Africa.

However, Paris is continuing its diplomatic efforts in this field while resisting US inspired attempts to link a Namibian settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

French aid to Africa is to increase by 11 percent in 1984, to 6.5 billion Francs. Paris is continuing to increase its links with English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries, while keeping as priorities its former colonies and the least-developed nations and the countries of the frontline states of southern Africa.

CSO: 3400/568

REGIONAL TOLL OF KILLER DROUGHT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jan 84 p 7

[Text]

As late rains bring relief to most of Southern Africa the governments of the region are counting the cost of one of the most devastating droughts this century.

In Mozambique, worst hit of South Africa's neighbours, officials say about 40 000 people died though independent estimates put the toll as high as 100 000.

Vast quantities of international drought relief aid were poured in but the Mozambique National Resistance prevented distribution to many rural areas during the most critical periods.

Reports from Maputo say the recently launched government offensive against the rebels has made it possible to bring relief to most of the areas.

Some 700 000 Mozambicans have been directly affected by the drought and at least 200 000 of these have fled to refugee camps.

For most of Southern Africa the rains came too late to make much difference to the poor yield projections. However, most farmers have planted seed.

In Harare, despite good late rains, the supply dams are still critically low and strict water rationing was introduced on New Year's Day.

To make matters worse, sewerage leaks from the sprawling Chitungwiza

township have contaminated the main dam, forcing many of the capital's residents to boil drinking water.

Since Christmas there have been widespread rains throughout the country but officials predict that the denuded southern region will take several seasons to recover even if the rains continue.

Similarly, in neighbouring Zambia, the late rains are not expected to increase the originally expected low yield of 6.3 million bags which is not enough to feed the country.

Zambian farmers have been greatly encouraged by the high levels of late rains which they hope will go a long way to ease their plight in the wake of three years of crippling drought.

Coincidentally relief has come as member-countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference prepare to meet in the Zambian capital later this month to deal with agricultural development with specific reference to the drought.

In Botswana the rains were just in time to save the national beef herd which took the brunt of the crippling drought.

The country lost 300 000 head of cattle in the drought and Government experts say the figure would have risen to half a million if the rains had not come.

FOURTH REGION OFFICIAL ON POLITICAL, MILITARY SITUATION IN HUAMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Interview with Fourth Region Military Council head Joao Ernesto dos Santos, by M.A.; date and place not specified]

[Text] Huambo, "the city of life, as it was termed in the past, is currently undergoing some difficulties of an economic nature as a result of the war situation that the country is experiencing, confronted with two different forces: the anachronistic South African regime, and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs of puppets and counterrevolutionaries." It should be stressed that the primary endeavor of the puppet groups in the pay of Pretoria is aimed at impeding the country's socioeconomic development, so as to attain their established goals": causing discreditation, in the eyes of the people and international public opinion, of the Angolan party and government, and the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), which have selflessly attempted to solve the problems that are posed.

In this context, our defense and security forces, particularly those of the Fourth Politicomilitary Region, have, since the creation of the Regional Military Council, neutralized all the Machiavellian acts of the enemy, in order to guarantee the population greater security and calm with a view toward its involvement in the national reconstruction process.

The head of the Fourth Region Military Council and provincial commissioner, Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), spoke to us about the current status of the province in the politicomilitary and socioeconomic areas.

The provincial commissioner of Huambo began by saying: "The battle that we are waging against the 'UNITA' puppet gangs is not merely a military battle; it includes all the activities of the party, government and people's power organs. In other words, this battle demands sacrifices of all Angolan citizens in the sense of enabling our combatants in the defense and security forces, in fact, to feel that support and affection coming from the party and the government."

He stressed: "We have been closely monitoring the development of the combative action taken by the Fourth Region's fighters and, based upon our resources, we have engaged in a series of political, socioeconomic and even cultural activities with our military units."

[Question] Analyzing the current military situation in the province, how would you describe the enemy's action since the creation of the Regional Military Council?

[Answer] The Military Council of this region was created in September of last year. The Council's first concern was to determine the areas in which we could engage in or trigger a series of acts to change the situation, in view of the fact that in some parts of the region, UNITA's puppet gangs have part of the population under their control. Meanwhile, since the creation of the Regional Military Council, the action of the puppet gangs has been marked by sabotage of economic targets in the province, the destruction of villages and communes, etc., as well as attacks on the defenseless civilian populace.

[Question] There are serious social problems in this province, owing to the war imposed on us by the imperialists in collusion with the South African racists who are financing the UNITA puppets. What support has been given to the displaced populations?

[Answer] The party and government structural entities in the province have supported the displaced populations insofar as possible, with food, industrial goods and other goods necessary for the social welfare of the populations that have been under the enemy's control for a long time.

On the other hand, we cannot meet all the needs of the displaced populations, because the situation that we are undergoing does not allow the party and the government to fulfill all their needs. Therefore, we have offered the minimum based on what we have, and according to the potential of our structural entities for home trade, health, social affairs, agriculture, etc., taking into consideration the economic situation that the country is experiencing.

[Question] What method is used by the commissioner's office to prevent the flow of displaced populations to the urban area, and how has this distribution been carried out?

[Answer] We have created structural entities on the government level to solve these problems. However, the situation that we are undergoing in the province forces the displaced populations to leave the rural area and concentrate in the towns and cities. We in the Provincial Commissioner's Office have adopted some measures to remove the populations that are leaving the rural area from the towns and cities, so as to enable them to engage in the tasks of national reconstruction. Their distribution has been given special attention by the party and governmental structural entities. The displaced populations discovered in the cities are sent to their place of origin, in order to afford greater control of the population. However, there is at present a structural entity in the Interior Ministry that operates with the support of the Agency of the State Secretariat of Social Affairs, taking a census of the displaced population.

[Question] In the economic area, what progress has been made in the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors, particularly in the rural area marketing?

[Answer] Based upon our supplies, we have attempted to solve some of the province's economic problems taking the country's present economic status into consideration. It should be stressed that the lack of raw materials has contributed to the lack of complete operation in the province's industrial sector. Concretely, in 1983, Ulisses (a motorized equipment plant) produced some motorized equipment, but it did not meet the goals set earlier. Its production was considered sufficient to benefit some provinces of our country. Still with regard to the industrial sector, other factories, for example, such as Sodete (a soap plant), based on the reception of raw materials, produced some amounts of soap, although it too failed to meet the established goals; however, it benefited the province's population to some extent. The industrial sector managed to meet the minimal needs of the population, contributing supplies to the provinces of Bie and Kuando-Kubango.

As for the agricultural branch, the areas of agricultural-livestock development and other agricultural production units declined considerably, owing to the state of war that the country is experiencing, particularly in Huambo Province. Nevertheless, the measures that are being taken and others that have already been taken will enable the agricultural workers to actually engage in their work activities normally, without any worry about the security aspect in the areas established for development of the agricultural sector. We are optimistic that, in the future, when the situation now being experienced in some areas established as those for agricultural-livestock activity has been stabilized, we shall be able to say at that time that the minimal conditions have been created for the development of our agricultural sector.

As for the rural marketing, something has been done, and we have notified the structural entities which are coordinating the rural marketing of some of the success that we accrued during 1983, based upon the goods that the province received for marketing. According to statistical data, there were improvements in the marketing in comparison with 1982.

[Question] The health and education sector is considered to be extremely important to our country's development. We know that there are in Huambo Province public health centers, hospitals, etc., and several educational establishments on different grade levels. We would like to know the main difficulties that have occurred in those areas.

[Answer] The health sector is struggling with many difficulties, because we note the lack of medicines in the province. You may recall that it has been some time since we have received any medicines, and this situation has evoked several comments from the residents, and caused the population to be treated at the regional military hospital, thereby harming all the Armed Forces' programs in the health sector. We have already reported this situation to the proper person and, thus far, we have not received any response regarding this matter.

As for the educational sector, there is a shortage of cadres; it is for this reason that the party in the province has been paying a certain amount of attention to the educational sector. So, the educational establishments in

the province are operating normally and are continuing to train cadres in accordance with the current needs and those of the future that the revolutionary process will demand.

[Question] In conclusion, we would like the comrade commissioner to describe along general lines the party and government activities carried out during 1983, and the overall outlook for work in 1984.

[Answer] During 1983, the party's Provincial Committee operated in accordance with the statutes of the party and its own regulations. It held its regular and special plenums to mobilize the masses for the "defense of the threatened fatherland," and to back the activities scheduled by our party and by the central government structural entities of the People's Republic of Angola. The party's Provincial Committee, during the same year, also guided and checked all the activities of the party's Municipal Committees and the Communal Executive entities, as well as the activities of the Party Youth, UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] and the Agostinho Neto Pioneers.

Moreover, the party's Provincial Committee followed all the activities that took place in this province, both the activities of the organs of state power and those of the Provincial Commissioner's Office. Party municipal conferences were held, the main purpose of which was to make an assessment of the work done during the 2-year term and to elect new municipal directorates for the party and to devise the guidelines for the future activities to be carried out. After the aforementioned municipal conferences had been held, the party's Second Provincial Conference took place, making an evaluation of the activities performed by the outgoing party Provincial Committee, electing a new leadership body, devising the guidelines for the activities to be carried out during 1984 and planning the implementation of the guidelines from the meeting held on 7-8 April 1982, in this city, on socioeconomic development and combative action on the provincial level.

As for the government activities in the province, the Commissioner's Office engaged in its activities based upon the terms of the constitutional legislation, taking into account the fact that the Provincial Commissioner's Office is the executive organ of the Provincial People's Assembly and, as an executive body, carried out its activities based on the resolutions and recommendations of the regular and special sessions of the Provincial People's Assembly.

To summarize, in connection with the work accomplished during 1983, there were shortcomings and some successes in the tasks that had been assigned to us previously. With the backing of the party's Provincial Committee, the Regional Command and State Security, between May 1983 and the present, we succeeded in concentrating over 70,000 individuals who had been scattered, chiefly in the municipalities of Caala and Longonge, where we started a series of actions to fulfill the directive of 30 December 1982 from the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, and commander-in-chief of the FAPLA, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, concerning the rearrangement of the population.

For 1984, the leading task of the provincial party and government is to expend all efforts to give the areas established for socioeconomic development what will in fact be their own nature. In other words, insofar as we are concerned, during 1984 we shall concentrate all efforts on both the party and the government level to comply with the instructions from the party's Special Congress, and with those conveyed to us by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, as well as to implement the decisions of 7 and 8 April 1982.

The overall prospects for work during 1984 are not dissociated from the action of our Armed Forces. We base our action on the directive from the Politburo on the bond between the Military Council and the party's Provincial Committee; in other words, our program of action, on both the party level and that of the Commissioner's Office, must always bear in mind the activity to be carried out by the defense and security forces. Therefore, 1984 will be the year in which the party and the government of the province will assume all their responsibility for solving the problems of the popular masses of this fabulous province.

We are convinced that we shall do everything to enable our people to actually feel their liberty and the effects of independence, as well as that affection which the party and the government should offer.

2909

CSO: 3442/260

EXPANDED PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN CABINDA DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Some 171 members, including 39 women, have been admitted to the MPLA-Labor Party in Cabinda Province in the last 2 years, as a result of the process of party expansion undertaken throughout the country.

These members were approved by the party's municipal committees, based on the order of the day: "Party membership must be merited, not simply desired." They were selected from the 234 workers who were candidates for admission, most of whom were proposed by the rank and file party organizations.

This is the result of intensive and selfless work, which made it possible to hold 83 enlightenment meetings in 88 production units in various areas of Cabinda, which were selected for this important process of party expansion.

In addition, because of their distinguished participation in party activities, 253 of the 455 candidates in this region in 1982 became party militants. It is noted that there were 12 women among these members.

Meanwhile, also as part of this process, the outgoing executive commission of the Party Provincial Committee approved the nomination of 92 of the 138 members of the JMPLA-Party Youth who were proposed for membership.

By dint of the concerted effort to train the cells and intermediate structures in keeping statistics, as well as to coordinate the rank and file organizations with the intermediate and higher structures, 1,026 party members are now in the records throughout the province.

These individuals (701 militants and 235 aspirants) are enrolled in Cabinda's 97 cells and 3 party committees at work places.

Party membership within the Angolan armed forces is noteworthy and growing. In this province there are now 98 members and 45 candidates in 15 cells and in 1 work place committee.

In the last 2 years, 631 party membership cards have been issued in the province and 17 members have been expelled.

Meeting to Assess TGFA

Greater diligence in political training of the troops was demanded of the political workers in the TGFA (Angolan Border Guard Troops), at the end of the annual assessment meeting of the Directive Council of the Second Border Command (Cabinda).

Province Commissioner Armando N'Dembo attended the closing session of the meeting, during which problems and shortcomings were observed in the deployment of troops and materiel; on the other hand, the health situation of the troops was found to be satisfactory.

The 2-day meeting was led by 1st Lt Nelito Naval, commander of the Border Guard of the Second Region. The troops were praised for their work last year in protecting the borders, which resulted in the detection and arrest of 1,539 border violators.

In his address, the provincial commissioner stressed the need to intensify the work of political and literacy training among the soldiers, to strengthen discipline and organization.

N'Dembo concluded by praising the TGFA troops in the Second Region for their success in implementing party and state directive in defense of the borders, and urged them to constantly reinforce their unity with the people, particularly along the borders.

Also attending the closing session were all the members of the Executive Commission of the CPP [?Angolan People's Police Corps] and Lieutenant Colonel "Russo," commander of the Second Military Region.

6362
CSO 3442/272

SAVIMBI ON 'UNITA'S' POLITICAL GOALS, RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 19 Jan 84 p 3

[Report on interview with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, by the Portuguese news agency "Noticias de Portugal," in December 1983, place not supplied]

[Text] In an interview with the Portuguese news agency "Noticias de Portugal" [NP] at the end of December 1983, Jonas Savimbi spoke at length on UNITA's political program, on the developing conflicts in Angola and southern Africa and on relations between Lisbon and its former overseas province.

Asked whether UNITA, if it assumed power, would give priority to relations with the United States or France, the leader of the nationalist organization, which is fighting to drive the Cuban expeditionary forces out of Angolan territory, replied that this would "absolutely not" be the case.

"We would put relations with Portugal first," Savimbi declared, stressing that Angola's neighbors (Namibia, Zaire, Zambia and also Congo-Brazzaville) would also be given priority.

"Portugal has no money and no industry, but I can see no way out for Angola without the human intervention of Portugal," Savimbi admitted, justifying his statement with the fact that Portugal has a knowledge and understanding of Angolan problems. He added: "It is not enough to provide money and technicians. We need people who understand the human element."

The UNITA leader declared that there was little Portugal could do to change the situation in southern Africa, but "only the Portuguese can really serve as the link." He continued: "Portugal must have its normal relations with the MPLA, but Portugal is a democratic country. For this reason, we feel that, insofar as possible, Portugal cannot ignore those Angolans who are also fighting for the right reasons. Therefore, Portugal must find a way of communicating with us."

Explaining what he means by the "connecting link" in the matter of Angola, the UNITA leader said that Portugal could serve as an intermediary between his movement and the MPLA; knowing the Angolans better than, for example, the French, the English or the Americans, "Portugal might, in contacts with the men of UNITA and of the MPLA, be able to find some ground which the MPLA might not find to sensitive for talks with UNITA."

Savimbi recalled that he had recommended to the U.S. leaders that they use Portugal's aid as a "vehicle" in their diplomatic efforts and noted that it was after that conversation that Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, went to Portugal for the first time.

Criticism of Eanes

On the other hand, Jonas Savimbi was critical of President Ramalho Eanes' position regarding relations with Angola. He said that the general has a role to play, but that he is "standing strongly on the side of the MPLA" and that, even in this regime, "there are individuals who are not in accord with the current situation and hope that Portugal will take a stand that will serve as a liaison" for the various Angolan factions.

According to Savimbi, "if a personage as eminent as the president of the republic places himself irreversibly on the side of one faction, he shuts out any possibility of contacts with other individuals."

On the other hand, the nationalist leader said that the presence in Angola of Portuguese army veterans on the side of the MPLA (whom he feels were sent there by the Communist Party of Alvaro Cunhal and "some of his sympathizers," such as Pezerat Correia, Rosa Countinho and Franco Charais) does not contribute to any anti-Portuguese sentiment in Angola or in UNITA, a sentiment which he says does not exist.

In this regard, Dr Jonas Savimbi noted that a Portuguese captain, whom he did not identify, was killed in attack launched by UNITA on the Calulo road.

Importance of Mother Tongue

In his lengthy interview, Savimbi stressed the importance which he attributes to the Portuguese language; he feels that it is "needlessly complex" to refer to "countries in which Portuguese is the official language." He added: "They are Portuguese-speaking countries. Why add 'official'?"

The leader of the guerrillas who have taken up arms against Luanda's totalitarian Marxist regime declared that the Portuguese were the best colonists of all, compared to the other European colonial powers. He explained: "Colonialism was everywhere. It was also here in Angola; otherwise we would not have taken up arms. It was deplorable in that it was an imposition, not only of ideas, but of force upon a people. But except for that, we have come to the conclusion that the Portuguese colonization was the most liberal in relation to the people and created the most opportunities."

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CSO: 3442/272

FRENCH JOURNALIST DESCRIBES EXPERIENCE WITH UNITA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 29 Dec 83 pp 25, 31

[Article by Philippe Chatenay: "In the Angolan Jungle With Savimbi's Followers"]

[Text] He has held out for 8 years, and is the most notorious of the guerrillas: In the jungle, Jonas Savimbi and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are opposing the Luanda government and its Cuban allies. As a correspondent from LE POINT, Philippe Chatenay lived with the guerrillas for a month.

Paris (TEMPO)--Likua is the major logistical base of the UNITA guerrillas. It is 0400 hours. The African night, rent by lightning, is filled with noises: the roar of thunder, the din of trucks whose drivers are overworked, because they are officials. There is an intermittent harmony: The presidential chorus, set up in a truck, in the middle of the long column, is singing "Savimbi is our guide."

A flash of lightning discloses his presence: Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, aged 49, trained in political science and law at the University of Lausanne, and a former student at guerrilla Chinese schools; president of a nation in the jungle whose population he estimates at 3.5 million; and supreme commander of an army of 35,000 soldiers and guerrilla fighters; a massive physique in a camouflaged uniform, an enormous revolver and a dagger with a horn handle hanging from his hip, and an ebony swagger stick raised to greet his men, who are hailing him before he boards his Land Cruiser.

At the very start of the journey northward, the storm erupts. A downpour of heavy, cool raindrops pounds on the 16 vehicles in the column. Standing up on the platforms, shaken by the bumps, the soldiers expose their happy faces to the rainfall, changing the ritual of expectation and unrest with which the first rains are received annually. For the past 40 months, a persistent drought has victimized Southern Africa, drying the springs and lakes for the first time in memory. A deluge like this is a good sign; all the members of the column rejoice: this year, the heavens will quite certainly be generous!

A sign that Savimbi appreciates; this trip that he is beginning before dawn marks a historic date in the struggle that he has been engaged in since 1966,

first against Portuguese colonialism, and later against the Marxist MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) regime which was set up and was later kept in power by a Cuban expeditionary force. The destination of the journey is Munhango, Savimbi's native town, on the Benguela railroad which crosses Angola from the Atlantic to the border with Zaire. This area was the stronghold of UNITA until 1976, before the indomitable military action of the Cubans and the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the MPLA's army.

Provoked, pursued and beaten, Savimbi then regrouped his last loyal followers and escaped to the South. After 4 months of flight, 2,000 kilometers on foot, never sleeping for 2 consecutive nights in the same place, relentlessly pursued and forced to break up several times, the column finally escaped from its pursuers in the far South of the country. Savimbi has the followers that are left to him: 67. When they left, there were over 2,000. Like Mao, Savimbi had undergone his "long march." I smiled when I recalled a conversation that I had with Mao in 1967: He was talking about his companions on the long march. "They ate their belts." I considered it poetic imagery, but I later learned that it was a fact.

A Country Torn Apart by 8 Years of War

UNITA, moribund, took refuge in the densest part of the jungle, at the edge of the Kalahari Desert, a region that the Portuguese explorers had called "the land at the end of the world." After 7 years of patient reconstruction, Savimbi has now returned with the morale of a winner.

The night before the departure for Munhango, he had received in his hut the two Western witnesses invited to authenticate the great return. A map for the staff was attached to the wall of the shack. Troop movements, attacks, convoys, garrisons and ambushes were marked out on the map in different colored pencil notations.

Hitting this or that point on the map with the tip of his swagger stick, he gave us the details on the situation, expressing himself with the same ease in Portuguese, French and English. "We have military and political control over all of Southeast Angola, from the Namibian and Zambian borders to the Benguela railroad. We feel at home here, although the enemy is still occupying seven towns and villages. We allow it, because to take them by storm would cause us heavy casualties. We prefer to surround those garrisons. The enemy has to be resupplied by means of highway convoys, which we can attack and loot, or by planes that we can sometimes shoot down.

"The second zone is the one for operations. We use two different forces there: guerrilla fighter units, each with 150 men, living in common with the rural population, assailing the enemy and keeping it in complete insecurity. Then there are the FALA (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola), which operate in battalions consisting of 1,000 men. Their role is to make surprise attacks on major targets, for example, Cazombo, which we are preparing to take. We

shall kill the garrison and the Cuban advisers, or take prisoners. The civilian population will be evacuated to the zones under our control, with everything that could be of use to us: trucks, ammunition, electric wiring, tractors or irrigation systems. Before leaving the town, we shall destroy everything with dynamite.

"Finally, there is the extension zone, that of the scattered guerrilla groups which are constantly on the move, mobilizing and organizing the population, attacking vulnerable targets and laying the groundwork for the action of more powerful units.

Andropov Against the Wall

"My guerrilla fighters have by now infiltrated all the provinces in Angola. Before the end of the year, the war will have spread throughout the entire country; within a few days we are going to start a major offensive. The trip that we shall undertake is aimed precisely at galvanizing the troops that will participate in that offensive, explain clearly to the commanders what we expect of them and confirm on the spot that the logistics will operate under good conditions.

"We shall now back Andropov against the wall. According to our agents in Luanda, the Soviets are currently making a reassessment of their involvement, but they have not yet chosen between the only two possibilities: escalation, to prevent the collapse of the Luanda regime, which would necessarily entail the sending of Soviet combatants; or withdrawal: the departure of the 1,500 Soviet advisers, the 2,500 East German pilots and police and the 40,000 Cuban 'internationalists.' Our goal is simple: to prompt the moderates of MPLA to negotiate. Our terms? First, the departure of the Soviets and Cubans; second, a cease-fire; third, free elections open to all parties. This is what I have proposed to the emissaries from Luanda with whom I have already met several times in Angola and Europe."

Savimbi is quite confident: He will win without any trouble any election that might possibly be held. In a country torn apart by 8 years of civil war, with 6 or 7 million inhabitants, the number is unknown, this opinion cannot be readily confirmed. This holds true for a large number of claims coming from both camps. Who is to be believed: Savimbi, who claims that the "Catete Group," that is, the MPLA pragmatists, is considering the possibility of breaking off from Moscow and Havana; or Paulo Jorge, the foreign affairs minister in Luanda, when he maintains in Lisbon that never, but never, will there be negotiations with UNITA's "bandits and puppets"? Listening to him on the radio, in the middle of the jungle, seated around the fire on which the perpetual antelope stew was cooking, one of our companions broke out into a loud guffaw: "Paulo is as categorical as a Western prime minister, precluding the possibility of an imminent devaluation." A few minutes later, there was widespread mocking laughter: Speaking about the widow of Agostinho Neto (president of MPLA and of the People's Republic of Angola, who died in Moscow in 1979), the Voice of Luanda called her "the widow of the immortal."

After a month and 2,800 kilometers covered through the UNITA refuge, certain claims from Luanda appear to be groundless: Savimbi controls a territory that ranges from the Namibian border to the railroad. And his movement really includes partisans and combatants from all Angolan ethnic groups; brief surveys conducted among the units met and the villages traversed disclose an ethnic and linguistic mosaic.

Arlindo, aged 18, who left to join UNITA in the jungle in 1976, with the entire population of his Tchokwe village, expresses the general view: "UNITA is African. Savimbi is defending the black population, whereas MPLA has killed the traditional chiefs. MPLA is Marxist. No, I don't know what Marxism is, except that it is foreign, and I don't like it."

UNITA is not "an amalgam of bandits and mercenaries," but rather an authentic state, strictly centralized and entirely mobilized for war. Any new region that is conquered is immediately integrated: schools, hospitals, agricultural production centers, military bases and runway systems; but also green beret political commissariats, mass organization, popular demonstrations and ideological aggression the weapon of which is song. Every victory, and every new slogan decided on by the president, gives rise to a song that is disseminated throughout the entire rebel territory. The ditty for the month of October is entitled: "Mother, I too want to fight the Russians and Cubans."

2909

CSO: 3442/264

GOVERNMENT AGENCY CRITICIZED FOR POOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by D. Eduardo]

[Excerpts] The housing situation in Luanda continues to disintegrate before our very eyes. In spite of the voices that are raised to notify authorities of the severity of the situation, nothing has been done.

In Luanda, in order to oversee the maintenance of buildings, a provincial company for building maintenance (EMPROCI) was created at the provincial level. But what has this company done?

The goals which led to the creation of EMPROCI have not been fulfilled, chiefly as a result of the lack of a qualified labor force. Besides the lack of workers the company faces innumerable difficulties regarding acquisition of material for its work.

Once EMPROCI does fulfill its duties, it is logical to ask what will happen to the deteriorating buildings. Much has already been said about the Oliva building and its serious problems. But what has been done to safeguard that building? The answer is simple: almost nothing. We say "almost nothing" because someone decided to take a provisional measure; the water was cut off on the lower floors. Even if we consider the measure provisional, it has been dragging on for more than 5 months!

Our visit around the buildings of Luanda has taken us to many more buildings where the tenants anxiously wait for something to be done while there is still time. Who can feel secure under a roof that offers no security?

These are some of the questions concerning tenants in the capital. It is necessary to do something so that the situation does not deteriorate to the point where the people will fearlessly assist in the destruction of the buildings' structures.

We are all still reminded of what happened to the "AC" building in the city of Uige. It is important for the same not to happen to a building in the capital. In order to avoid this, it is necessary for EMPROCI to fulfill its obligations to the tenants. If the tenants fulfill their obligations to the Secretary of State for Housing through their provincial delegations,

the same will occur in the relationship between the National Water and Sanitation Company (ENAS) and EDEL. It is important for a similar answer to be verified so that the relationships can "revolve around the spheres", as is said in local slang.

Even the most organized tenant commissions cannot oversee the interests of the tenants. In effect, innumerable irregularities are reported daily and there is no satisfactory reply from the authorities.

The tenant commissions show the authorities that certain situations could be avoided if satisfactory answers were given. In effect, the problems of installations, electricity, blocked drains and the lack of water occurring frequently in the buildings of the capital are duly reported by the Peoples' Neighborhood Commissions. The lack of an adequate response has led to the inevitable situation that is lived daily in the ENCEL, SUNIVER/FAGOR, OLIVA, No 200 and No 37 buildings.

EMPFOCI has to struggle to provide the missing materials that are necessary for the fulfillment of its duties. If this does not happen, many of the buildings in the capital will be lost without hope and consequently their tenants will be living in constant danger.

12402

CSO: 3442/233

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

DEPARTMENT OF SALT PRODUCTION CREATED--By decree, the Council of Ministers created a department of salt production to work directly under the jurisdiction of the National Administration of Changing Industry of the Ministry of Fishing. The decree, published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, notes that the creation of the department is due to the fact that the country's salt activity is distributed among several sectors of the economy, causing a dispersal of efforts and means which creates a shortage of the product for consumption as well as for industry. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Dec 83 p 2] 12402

IMPORT, EXPORT FIGURES--A well-placed source in this city reported to the Angolan News Agency (ANGOP) Saturday that the Cabinda-Gulf Oil Company exported 50,679,000 barrels of crude oil and 551,201,006 barrels of natural gas, worth over \$1.507 billion between January and November of this year. It was reported that 20 cubic meters of cut lumber, worth \$11,200 were exported this year on an experimental basis. On the other hand, during the same period, the importation of beans, refined oil, dough, matches, tomato concentrate and other food products was valued at \$3,262,129. Materials and equipment valued at \$1,605,588 were imported for the ORIX clothing factory. Private companies, such as Antonio P. Neves Ltd., IMPEX and Farmacia S. Miguel imported water treatment products, photographic material, medicine and surgical supplies. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 83 p 2] 12402

NEW LUMBER COMPANY--A new lumber company, created by a decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, was recently inaugurated in this city by Noe da Silva Saude, Provincial Commissioner of Cuanza-Norte. The newly created company, named for Augusto N'gangula will replace EMPROF in the province. The new company is under the direct jurisdiction of the National Administration for the Conservation of Nature, and will harvest and saw the lumber in areas where there are large reserves of forest resources. The provincial commissioner of Cuanza-Norte took the opportunity of asking the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to give EMAK real support, since it is a newly created company with limited material and financial resources. Noe Saude also said he regretted the fact that officials of the Ministry of Agriculture have not been able to satisfy the minimum concerns of the people because of the fact that they have not given EMPROF the attention it deserves. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 83 p 2] 12402

U.S., RSA 'AGGRESSION' DENOUNCED--Comrade Ruth Neto, secretary general of the Angolan Women Organization [OMA], is in London, England to enlighten the public on crimes and objectives of the South African aggression against Angola. At a rally held in London, the OMA leader appealed to the world's progressive forces to help put an end to the acts of aggression carried out by Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola. The People's Republic of Angola is tirelessly fighting for the restoration of peace in Southern Africa, Ruth Neto said during the rally in London. She added that this peace would only be reestablished if South Africa withdrew its troops from southern Angola and stopped all assistance to UNITA gangsters, and if it applied without conditions UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia. The OMA secretary general denounced the support rendered by the United States to Pretoria and pointed out that the war that South Africa was mounting against Angola had resulted in the death and wounding of thousands, and the destruction of countless economic and social undertakings estimated at over \$10 billion. Such crimes seriously affect the Angolan economy, the OMA secretary general emphasized, as she once again denounced the direct involvement of the United States in this undeclared war mounted by South Africa against the Angolan people. [Text] [MB311023 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jan 84]

RECRUITMENT--Registration and enlistment in the ranks of the armed Forces continues to merit the attention of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, in implementation of the provisions of the current Law of Military Service. Yesterday the defense minister issued an order that Angolan citizens born between 1 January and 31 December 1968 must be registered in January and February. The order, which provides for an extension of the period, determines that all male citizens who meet certain conditions shall be called into the army. These administrative measures are consistent with Angola's efforts to provide the country with all the necessary means to counter the aggression of racist south Africa, which has recently been intensifying its aggression against its neighbor countries. In addition, the young People's Republic of Angola is gradually organizing the framework for national reconstruction, which also takes in the military sector. It is noted that Angola's young people have been responding splendidly to the calls to join the ranks of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANOLA in Portuguese 11 Jan 83 p 1] 6362

CSO: 3442/272

MEDIA TRAINING STEPPED UP WITH AID FROM GDR

MB301550 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The minister of public service and information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, has announced that the training of journalists and broadcasters is to be stepped up in Botswana. Mr Kwelagobe said this when he opened a 5-day workshop for local journalists this morning. The workshop is being held at Radio Botswana, in Gaborone. Mr Kwelagobe said, from now on the training of journalists and broadcasters in the Department of Information and Broadcasting would be an on-going exercise for 40 weeks of the year, every year. He disclosed to the large gathering of media personnel that official approval had been given to the department's program of training, at basic, intermediate, and advanced levels, as a stepping stone to promotion. The minister admitted that this was an ambitious program, which would have a heavy burden on limited resources. He, however, said that this could not deter his office, which was determined that the staff should have good quality training on their own doorstep. Mr Kwelagobe extended an invitation to other ministries and departments to take advantage of the program. He noted that out of the 24 participants on the present course, seven other government departments were represented. On the special workshop, which begins today, 12 out of the 20 people involved are from other departments, and even include what Mr Kwelagobe referred to as a friend from the friendly newspaper THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN.

Mr Kwelagobe said that the next step in the organization of the training program was a regular plan for training abroad, and negotiations were already in progress with institutions in Zambia and Zimbabwe. The minister, however, cautioned local journalists about promotions, for the award of a certificate or diploma do not automatically turn a person into a professional. He said professionalism is not a grade in the civil service, nor a piece of paper. It is an attitude of mind combined with experience, and particular ability.

The minister expressed gratitude to the FRG, which he said had contributed much in media training in Botswana. Earlier on, the German ambassador, Mr Hoffmann, had reflected on the importance of free press and the situation in Germany today. Ambassador Hoffmann said he was happy with the distinguished team from the Berlin International Institute for Journalism who are conducting the workshop. The team includes Mr (Robert Lachner), director of the institute, Mr (Don Barry), managing editor-features of THE SUNDAY TIMES of London, and Mr (Ken Nedos), a media consultant and journalism instructor with more than 50 years of experience in the craft.

CSO: 3400/602

1984 BUDGET DEFICIT, EFFORTS TO OVERCOME IT NOTED

Details of Operating Budget

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 31 Dec 83 p 4

[Excerpt] The 1984 budget is surprising at first sight because of its modest size, after the 36 million which had been adopted in 1983. The new budget envisages that state expenditures will amount to a little more than 12.8 billion, while expected receipts are set at some 10 billion CFA francs, which constitutes some progress.

It is thus a very realistic budget that has been established, counting above all on national efforts. In refusing to enter into the accounts the possible assistance that Chad might receive from abroad, the government did not want to delude the Chadians with illusions. The official report for 1983 gave food for thought. Foreign aid in the state budget came in drops. It is at the cost of extraordinary gymnastics and thanks to rigorous management that the 1983 budget year was balanced more or less successfully.

The new budget is an operational one. It provides only for expenditures by the state, taking into account its modest means. Does that mean that Chad will be satisfied in 1984 with running the administration? Of course not. The reconstruction conference envisaged for 1984 has for its objective, above all, promoting foreign financing to stimulate our country's economy. But true to its policy, which is first of all to rely on ourselves, the government wants to get the Chadians themselves to be the architects of their reconstruction. Thus, all Chadian citizens will be asked to make "a contribution to the reconstruction effort." The rate of this contribution is already set, and it only remains to make it public. It is not a new tax formula, as some might think. It is a fund that will be set up thanks to the efforts of Chadians to enable the government to undertake actions in the sphere of our country's reconstruction.

Finance Minister's Explanation

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Jan 84 pp 3-4

[Text] The first news about the budget was not very well understood. This is what led Elie Romba, finance and materials minister, to give precise details

over the RNT [Chadian National Broadcasting] radio. The first figures given after the 29 December cabinet meeting, in the report made by Mahamat Soumaila, ministerial delegate to the president of the republic charged with information, concerned only state receipts estimated at 10,130,000,000 CFA francs and expenditures evaluated at 12,813,450,000 CFA francs. But the actual budget of the Chadian state is fixed at 37,634,511,820 CFA francs. The deficit is thus enormous, but Mr Romba hopes to fill it in by budget allocations. He also starts from the principle and theory that development financing very often means a budget in deficit. Economic agents trust the state to carry out tasks precisely in the framework of a budget in deficit. Mr Romba considers that since budget allocations exist, financing within the country can easily be found. All this demonstration to say that the 1983 budget was not renewed, as some might think. It went from 36 billion to 37,634,511,820 CFA francs, or an increase of 2.4 percent.

The state revenue situation has long been of concern to the finance and materials minister, who considers that the threshold of 9 billion will be exceeded if all those who owe even "one cent" would in fact pay it to the public revenue department. The many losses of earnings noted at the receipt level are a big handicap for the state, which thus cannot manage to honor invoices for its supplies and settle its arrears. To that may be added the somewhat confused situation at the receipt level in the provinces for which the government does not have all the data. The deficit is worsening even more in the face of certain obligatory state expenditures which are not being paid, such as the electrical expenses of the STEE [Chadian Electrical Energy Company] and the telephone and telex expenses of the PTT [Posts and Telecommunications] Office.

The finance minister also touched on financial malfeasance, the diversion of state revenues in particular. He pointed out that measures were taken in August and September. An interministerial commission made up of the ministers of the interior, security, national defense, the secretary of state charged with state control and general inspection and the finance minister will make it possible to secure effective repayment of state receipts.

The RNT's listeners were particularly attentive to the minister's statements concerning the salaries of civil servants. These will still receive half salaries in 1984, this in order to take into account the country's financial situation and the events imposed upon us. He stressed that at the present time, priority is being given to defense and security. But full salaries might be restored if progress is noted in the revenue field.

The finance minister also provided clarifications concerning the contribution to reconstruction decided on at the 29 December cabinet meeting. It will not replace the civil tax, for the government has suspended this tax until economic and social studies can determine each citizen's contribution to covering public expenditures. And these studies have not yet been carried out. But proposals have nevertheless been made to ask citizens to contribute to the country's reconstruction. With regard to civil servants, this contribution will affect only those earning 60,000 francs and above.

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CSO: 3419/323

POLITICAL PROSPECTS, ECONOMIC ISSUES DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Laurent Zecchini: "Sekou Toure Is Counting on the 'Opening to the West' To Revive a Moribund Economy"]

[Text] Conakry--The work of the twelfth congress of the PDG (Democratic Party of Guinea) came to an end last month without a false note, on a hymn to the glory of "Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure" and his "inspired vision." The Guinean young people, the officials of the party and the state, with fine unanimity paid homage to their "guide" for so many "kindnesses." The Guinean people are now mobilized behind a new slogan: "Prepared for Production!"

However much Mr Sekou Toure inspires unshaded feelings--attraction or repulsion--, one cannot help applauding: what an actor! There is hardly anyone but those intruders, the journalists and the representatives of humanitarian organizations, still wondering about the democratic virtues of the Guinean revolution, and indulging in a sordid and ridiculous accounting of the individuals dispatched into the next world in anonymity. As far as history is concerned, how important are the lives of a few hundred "adversaries" or "opponents" or "mercenaries," as long as revolution takes place for an entire people, as long as the "new man" is born? That stage having been completed, the twelfth congress greeted the advent of the era of production.

It is true that the Guinea of the year's end is not the Guinea of the weeks following the failed "imperialist-Portuguese" invasion of November 1970, not the Guinea of the massive arrests, of the systematic torture, of the old people's camps, of the some 2,900 "missing" (according to Amnesty International). Moreover, Europeans who live in Conakry are in agreement when they say that Mr Sekou Toure's own nephew, Maj Siaka Toure, the transportation minister, head of the secret service and former commander of the sinister Camp Boiro, is "quite a charming" man, as is Ismael Toure, the "number two man" in the regime, the president's half brother, minister of mining and geology, the former Fouquier-Tinville of the speedy trials of the 1970s. Of course, when Mamadi Keita, the minister of higher education, speaking of persons arrested after 22 November, tells you, "It was I who interrogated a large number of them; they had to denounce their accomplices," you shiver a little, but since "all those who were liquidated were connected with the aggressors..."

So who wants to stir up all that muck, if it means tarnishing the international image of a country that is only asking to be opened to the outside, whose rallying cry is "long live international cooperation"? When all is said and done, who is not interested in "doing business" with Guinea, when it has such promising mineral resources (bauxite¹, iron, gold, diamonds, even uranium and oil)? No one, apart from those Guinean-version "May madwomen" who, against all reason, are doing their best to obtain official explanations for the disappearance of their husbands (LE MONDE, 6-7 November).

What is the use? In Conakry they tell you bluntly but officially that there are no more political prisoners in Guinea. This is accepted as an announcement.

These official truths, which are powerfully relayed by a certain diplomatic and business lobby, in spite of everything give something to think about. For Guinea is in fact stirring. To say so, to show that diplomatic relations are not based on immutable situations, that a nation cannot remain eternally outlawed from the international community because of atrocities, is not in itself proof of cynicism. And today one has to watch a little of "Mr Hyde" appearing in Mr Sekou Toure--he is no longer entirely "Dr Jekyll," even though his regime is still repressive and a police state.

An Aura of Respectability

The French government has understood this very well. So has Mr Mitterrand, who, early in October, at the Vittel summit, gave the Guinean head of state an invaluable sign of esteem, thus sanctioning him before his peers from the African states, as the next president of the Organization of African Unity, bestowing upon him an aura of respectability. The PDG congress showed that, through an implicit agreement, most of the countries decided they would no longer measure their relations with Guinea by the yardstick of its despicable past.

Called the "father of Africa" by King Hassan II, recognized, with President Houphouet-Boigny, as one of the continent's two "sages," Mr Sekou Toure can savor his revenge. France itself, which, since the "no" to Gen de Gaulle in 1958 had more or less excluded Guinea from its African policy, is now approaching its relations with Conakry according to a procedure that is more pragmatic than emotional. Nevertheless, the long quarrel between the two capitals left traces. Although the volume of Franco-Guinean trade is an ascending curve², the technical cooperation is still weak. France, although it was Guinea's chief economic supplier, did not want to take advantage of all the opportunities that presented themselves, especially when they involved taking shares in mining companies. In fact, it undoubtedly failed to gamble early enough on Guinea's future, because of human rights.

While the French government is seen to be more and more conciliatory, the Socialist Party, for its part, seems to be reluctant to follow suit. Thus, the absence of a PS delegate at the twelfth congress enabled the representative of the RPR [Rally for the Republic], Jean-Francois Mancel, a former deputy from Oise, to appear de facto as France's sole representative, to speak as such and to see that there was warm applause for the names of--Chirac and Giscard d'Estaing. Guineans have not appreciated the fact that the principal French majority party persists in its attitude of ostracizing them. The representative of the Communist Party, Jacques Brunhes, the deputy from the Hauts-de-Seine, said he believed he was not "given a mandate" to express himself.

The Difficulties with Moscow

Even while they are demonstrating an exacerbated nationalism, Guinean leaders are emphasizing more and more that their nation belongs to the non-aligned camp. By doing so, Conakry is moving decisively and steadily in the direction of the Western nations. This change is being carried out by means of the economy. The debates that took place in the political bureau of the PDG, as in the government, as to whether it was or was not desirable to draw closer to the Western camp, and if so, with what speed, were cut off by the head of state. The ideology and the "model" are not in question. The recommendations are--still--for self-centered development, a certain form of socialization of agriculture, and state control. But the economic machinery is running down at all levels, because of inefficiency, incompetence and general corruption. The Guineans have also experienced nothing but difficulties in their cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Except for the education sector, in at least three areas the USSR has shown little interest in investments that would ultimately benefit the Guineans, being concerned above all with deriving maximum profits from its presence in the country. That attitude is particularly flagrant with respect to mining investment. Thus, nearly 100 percent of the production of the bauxite deposit at Kindia-Debele (financed by the USSR) is paid back to the Soviet Union: 50 percent to pay off the loan; 40 percent is delivered with long-term conditions of payment and, partly, as payment for equipment purchases carried out by the Soviets; finally, 10 percent is theoretically at Guinea's disposal, but is actually resold to the Eastern countries.

In any case, the prices set are lower than those of other companies (the fact that the alumina content of the Kindia deposit is lower than elsewhere does not justify such a one-sided practise). Western diplomats posted in Conakry explain that the Guineans' exasperation is also based on the fact that freighters transporting the ore to Soviet ports have a tendency to exceed the prescribed quotas, and even that a certain quantity of diamonds is going in the same direction, as smuggled goods.

In the fishing sector, the Soviets had acquired a quasi-monopoly on permits and were selling part of their catch on the local market, demanding payment in foreign currency. Guinean importation of Soviet oil (which has now been stopped) was also payable in foreign currency. But the national monetary unit, the syli, is virtually unconvertible outside the country³.

An Indispensable Monetary Reform

Disappointed in their cooperation with the countries of the East and conscious of the profound deterioration of their economy, Guineans are increasing their overtures in the direction of the Western economies. At the same time, they have been subject to heavy pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which are demanding, as conditions of agreeing to a readjustment of the terms for spreading out the payments on the Guinean foreign debt (\$1,500 million) and granting new loans, drastic rehabilitation measures; these include in particular a monetary reform and a profound liberalization of the economic channels.

On the first point, it is difficult to see how, in the end, Guinea can escape a profound devaluation of the syli (which should be considerable if it is to be effective) or a legalization of its unofficial rate, since Mr Sekou Toure categorically rejects the idea of any return whatsoever to the franc area. The liberalization of economic life has indeed already begun, notably by encouraging private trade (largely dominated by the Lebanese community), but also by urging saving and, globally, individual enrichment.

However, in many respects the Guinean system appears to be blocked. The middle class has no interest in dismantling the many state-owned companies, which is being requested by Guinea's economic partners as proof of the government's willingness to stabilize the situation. As a matter of fact, these companies serve to feed the officials of the party and the state with foreign currency that is then resold at great profit at the unofficial rate. All transactions with foreign countries, of course, go through an administration which at all levels (from the clerical employee to the minister) is very corrupt--still, this finding must be relativized by taking into account the very low level of wages--and which sees only advantages in maintaining an aberrant monetary system.

A Presumptuous Objective

Mr Sekou Toure has thoroughly denounced officials who take advantage of their positions in order to get rich; he knows very well that corruption and its indispensable corollary, the unofficial exchange rate, are the keystone of the whole Guinean political system and, consequently, the foundation of his own power. Therefore, he can only try to limit the effects of the phenomenon. It was in response to that objective that the National Development Committee was created, as announced at the twelfth congress. Placed under the direct authority of the general secretary of the PDG (that is to say, Mr Sekou Toure), it includes an "intervention team," "especially appointed by the head of state..., charged with the effective execution of a plan for economic development, in complete sovereignty and with no subordinate connection with a supervising ministry." Nothing could be clearer.

The objective that consists of ending food imports by the end of 1984, which was set, on the other hand, by the head of state, seems equally presumptuous, Guinean agriculture, which is in a constant state of regression, having little chance of developing notably with the establishing of the FAPA (Agro-Pastoral District Farms). The latter are organizations of the collectivist variety whose functioning remains largely theoretical. Moreover, although the Guineans leaders willingly accept aid from Western experts in the industrial sector, they refuse to open the agriculture sector to them.

The Guinean economy, extremely dependent on foreign countries (international aid and support for the diaspora⁴), nevertheless has one asset, in the eyes of foreign investors: the country's political stability. And if it can hardly be said that the regime is becoming more humane, at least the repression is less visible because it is less necessary. Which does not mean that the "opening" to other countries to which Mr Sekou Toure has consented is dictated by anything other than circumstantial and pragmatic reasons. There is nothing to show that Dr Jekyll is completely dead.

FOOTNOTES

1. Guinea is the world's leading exporter of bauxite. Its reserves represent over half of the world's reserves, about 90 percent of African reserves. Bauxite and alumina account for 96 percent of Guinean exports.
2. The European Economic Community is Guinea's primary economic partner, providing two thirds of its exports and one third of its imports. France alone provides almost 45 percent of Guinea's imports and 17 percent of its exports.
3. The French franc is negotiated at 2.6 sylis at the official rate and may reach 25 sylis at the unofficial rate.
4. Nearly 2 million Guineans live abroad, compared to 6 million who live in Guinea. These expatriates, who very often have fled from the regime's repression, are sending money or material goods (resold on the black market) to members of their families residing in Guinea. This traffic is of course carried on by smuggling.

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CSO: 3419/349

GUINEA BISSAU

BRIEFS

CABRAL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Prague--The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, received and conferred with Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau (PAIGC). Cabral arrived in Czechoslovakia last Monday for an official and friendly visit to take place after he had first been received by the prime minister, Loubomir Strougal, and officials of the CC [Central Committee] of the PC [Communist Party] of Czechoslovakia. The African party leader delivered to chairman Husak a message from Joao Bernanrdo Viera, secretary general of the PAIGC and discussed with the Czechoslovakian head of state the situation of their respective countries and the tasks being carried out by the two parties. Husak and Cabral evaluated the international situation and condemned the interference of the United States in Africa and other continents. In discussing the present international situation, both parties severely condemned the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles headed by the United States of America and supported without reservations the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aiming at the constructive solution of existing problems. Gustav Husak said that the PCC and the people of Czechoslovakia are totally supportive of the fight for national liberation being waged by the peoples of Africa against imperialism, neo-colonialism, "apartheid" and racism and for their freedom and independent development. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 83 p 12] 8089

CSO: 3442/239

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MAURITIUS

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] As we reported in yesterday's edition, the Mauritian minister of finance and trade, Vishnu Lutchmeenraidoo, is currently in Madagascar for the signing of the trade agreement between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Mauritian Government. This was done yesterday afternoon, when the representative of the Mauritian Government signed the agreement documents along with Minister Georges Solofoson, representing the Malagasy Government, and in the presence of Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Bemananjara.

There are already trade ties between the two islands, but this agreement will provide the legal framework for these relations. Effective for a 5-year period, the agreement will enable the Malagasy Government to sell cattle and cape peas to Mauritius. Also, the Mauritian mninister assured the Malagasy Government that the doors are wide open to Malagasy products.

Minister Georges Solofson appealed to Malagasy businessmen to "pay attention" to this Mauritian market. "As two nonaligned countries, part of the great OAU family and the nonaligned movement, Mauritius and Madagascar have had a common political will to make South-South cooperation a concrete reality, Minister Georges Solofoson explained.

The Mauritian minister of finance and trade expressed his happiness at the signing of such an agreement and stressed that President Ratsiraka was the first to realize that the North-South dialogue was only a "dialogue of the deaf," adding that "regional cooperation and inter-island cooperation are now no longer empty words."

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CSO: 3419/350

TOAMASINA PORT OVERCROWDED DUE TO INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 16 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] It is often said that Toamasina port is Madagascar's "economic lung." That is true, because it is the best-equipped Malagasy commercial port for freight loading and unloading.

However, at this time even a nonexpert who had lived only a short time at Toamasina would realize that our number one port has many problems with cranes.

A long time ago, the port of Toamasina was nothing more than a large bay, separated from the "Bain des Dames" by a large reef swept by the sea and extending a considerable distance to the south. This prompted the idea of building up the reef while leaving part to serve as a wet dock and loading and unloading area for barges.

At that time, the landing was a pier across from Rue Amiral Gillard, between the Malagasy Collection and Distribution Company (SOMACODIS) and the NCHP [expansion unknown], and departure was directly from there to the sea. The pier was equipped with rails on which a crane and also a small steam locomotive moved back and forth.

Then came the big projects for construction of piers A and B, as well as the wet dock and the barge jetties. Piers A and B were equipped with large-capacity (3,000 kilograms each) cranes on rails. The barge jetties were also supplied with cranes on rails but of medium tonnage capacity.

Pier A can accommodate large-tonnage ships at its east and west docks, and medium-tonnage ships and sailing vessels at the end dock. Pier B has only one docking position in the west part.

At that time, the monthly tonnage of traffic was much lower than it is today, but already those in charge had to devote a great deal of effort to insure rapid and efficient handling, since they had 10 large cranes on piers A and B, and barges and tugs to serve the ships anchored offshore.

In 1983, despite the port expansion by construction of pier C, which can accommodate three large-tonnage ships, the docks are sometimes full and some ships have to wait outside for more than a week before getting dock space.

The problems of Tomamasina port are thus of two kinds: cranes, on the one hand, and tugs and barges to serve anchored ships, on the other.

The fact is that none of the cranes on rails on piers A, B and C can now move under their own power: they have to be drawn by tractor. And thank heaven if out of the 13 cranes on the three piers even five are in operating condition.

Isn't it time, thinks the nonexpert: 1) Either to replace or repair the cranes with their rusty framework, including the "Titan"; and 2) construct about 10 barges of 50 to 100 tons and buy three or four tugboats for the anchored service?

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CSO: 3419/350

CHINESE DIFFICULTIES IN ROAD BUILDING PROJECT DISCUSSED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] The "Chinese Road" and the "Malagasies Road," that is what travelers call the two parts of the national road between Antananarivo and Toamasina, one part already completed, a 3 to 5 centimeter-thick ribbon of asphalt stretching 116 kilometers, the "Chinese Road"; and the other, the old road, under construction but still in rather bad condition, particularly on the famous Beforona stretch, the "Malagasies Road." These are the jokes of travelers tired by the long drive, and we should not attach too much significance to them, even though some of these people may have forgotten national pride to some degree...

It was 5 years ago, specifically on 27 December 1978, that construction work began on the Andranompapango-Moramanga road, a 229-kilometer segment (part of the Antananarivo-Tomoasina road), in cooperation with the PRC. In November 1983, construction had progressed 167 kilometers from the initial point, including 115 kilometers tarred. The first 83.6 kilometers (Andranompapango to Brickaville) had already been turned over to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and opened by President Didier Ratsiraka in December 1982.

In considering this road, one cannot fail to note the slow progress of the construction; longer roads have been completed in less than 5 months. Even the Chinese managers themselves admit that they ran into more difficulties than expected in the construction.

Difficulties

First, they had never encountered the "soft" soil that they found in the entire first 83.6 kilometers, since it does not exist in China. Thus, they had to study it in cooperation with Malagasy experts. Also, there were too many days of rain; there is an average of 4,000 millimeters of water a year. That does not help. Also, they did not dare to speed up the work, because the methods to solve these problems had not yet been found.

During construction, even further difficulties arose in addition to the first, for example, the traffic, which had not been, and could not be, interrupted. The "heavyweights" traveled through the construction areas night and day, and hindered the work because they often got stuck, thereby blocking not only the traffic but also all construction. It was thus necessary to collect and specially assign equipment (bulldozers) to pull out the trucks and tow them one by one for hundreds of meters. Currently, to solve this problem and enable the work to progress a little faster, the Chinese and Malagasy engineers have

decided to close the road to trucks before 1100 and after 2200 hours. This will allow the road embankments to settle and let the water sink in, because previously the uninterrupted passage of trucks had produced a quagmire on the surface, which prevented testing the resistance of the new roadway.

Another problem, removing the roots of trees on the new roadways damaged many pieces of equipment (even with 100 horsepower engines!) because the new roadways went right through the forest...

The new route also had to avoid crossing high-tension lines in order to avoid, as far as possible, future accidents. It was thus necessary to divert the route to stay away from them, or wait until those responsible could move the poles, if that was easier.

The stone and sand necessary for construction was in quarries located more than 10 and sometimes 50 kilometers from the construction sites. Temporary roads had to be constructed in order to transport these materials. There were many stone and sand quarries near the roadway, but on analysis their quality proved inadequate for the technical requirements of the construction. That obviously increased the transport cost in relation to the original plan...

Completion in 1985

These are thus the main difficulties encountered thus far in construction of this road linking the center to the island's largest port. In response, the Chinese and Malagasy engineers have already taken adequate measures. In order to speed up the construction, they are working nonstop, shift after shift, night after night, on this "Chinese Road." They also eat right at the construction site, where there isn't too much mud, on the hood of the truck, for example. They even work on Sunday. The work is so hard and requires so much concentration that they sometimes forget what day it is...

The health of the workers caused some problems at the beginning, and is now being closely watched. The Ministry of Public Works has already sent medicine for the Chinese and Malagasy workers. Four Chinese have died on the road project since the beginning of construction, one of malaria, another in a road accident, and the two others of different ailments. There are currently 360 to 370 Chinese technicians on the road, and about 2,000 Malagasy workers (engineers, technicians and laborers). More than 1,600 pieces of equipment, trucks and various machines are being used. In regard to bridges, a total of 2 large, 25 medium-size, 27 small bridges, and 778 culverts have to be constructed to handle runoff water.

According to the plans, construction is to be completed in 1985. The office of the economic counsellor at the PRC Embassy, where we obtained the statistics, said that "regardless of flies, mosquitoes, and other difficulties..., the Chinese and Malagasy technicians and workers will make every effort to complete the road by that date."

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CSO: 3419/350

GOALS, ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS STATE ENTERPRISES EXAMINED

MAGMA, National Mining Enterprise

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 690, 1 Jan 84 pp 25-29

[Text] Barely 4 years after its establishment, the National Mining Enterprise (MAGMA) is already an important landmark in the expansion of our extractive industry. Established to produce and market precious and semiprecious stones as well as collector's gems, ores, and marble, MAGMA has been making an important contribution to the country's development. It provides raw materials for national industry, increases export earnings, and provides employment for thousands of workers in its many workings, which are located throughout the country from north to south.

The enterprise is the result of government intervention and the merging of several small private mining operations that were abandoned after independence, and the process of organizing it as a state enterprise culminated in 1979.

Since its establishment, MAGMA has centralized all of the country's production and marketing of various ores and precious and semiprecious stones and undertaken a vast effort to salvage and in some cases convert the obsolete and chaotic equipment left behind in the innumerable workings, the purpose being to reactivate production.

At its work sites, which are scattered around in practically all the provinces and employ over 2,500 workers, MAGMA extracts the so-called crystallized ores, or precious and semiprecious stones, specifically emeralds, garnets, tourmalines, aquamarines, morganite, biotite, agates, and so on.

Other Activities

Estevao Rafael, MAGMA's general director, explained to us: "In addition to those operations, we also produce ornamental stone--marble, granite, and so on--and production levels in this case now provide considerable stone not only for the domestic market but also for export to markets in Europe and Asia."

Although MAGMA is primarily a mining enterprise, its operations also include industrial processing activity in the cutting and polishing of precious and semiprecious stones. This activity is concerned with processing the rough

stones extracted from the mines and with manufacturing such ornamental objects (imitation jewelry) as necklaces, rings, bracelets, and so on, as well as with cutting and polishing collector's gems.

Because it is so widely spread, MAGMA has branches in Maputo, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia, Nampula, and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

Studies are currently underway for decentralizing the enterprise by establishing small regional enterprises based on the type of ore being exploited in each zone. This will permit better control and manageability and more effective income production.

Production Situation

"In the area of production, despite the difficulties with shortages of materials, spare parts, and fuel, we have tried during the year just ended to keep production at acceptable levels. In the cutting and polishing industry, for example, the production plan for 1983 was exceeded by about 45 percent."

The plan for mineral extraction was not fulfilled due to various difficulties. But the workers strove diligently to achieve the best possible production levels with the materials available to them and in the existing conditions.

Parallel with production, MAGMA also carried out small projects in cooperation with various countries to expand installed capacity, modernize technology and, consequently, increase the capability of the country's extractive industry.

This enterprise's potential is basically in the area of exports, since our current low level of industrial development means that the domestic market is not yet strong enough to absorb all of the enterprise's products.

But the enterprise has possibilities for supplying the country with raw materials that will help national industry avoid many of the imports that are currently necessary. This would save a sizable share of the foreign exchange now being spent.

MAGMA's general director told us: "This is the case, for example, with the Luselite firm. A test has already been conducted, and its results prove that ores we produce can supply about 50 percent of the amount required to manufacture asbestos cement sheets, thus reducing the amount of imported raw material by that amount."

The director of the enterprise said that with the same goal in mind, tests with bentonite might be carried out for the soap industry, because it has been proven that use of that ore can increase soap production by 15 percent.

Bentonite can also be used to fertilize soils for agriculture because it helps retain water. It is also proven that the same ore can be used in the production of animal feed.

MAGMA's general director said: "Kaolin can be used in ceramics for the craft production of chinaware or in the building industry for house paint."

The enterprise's general director explained that the promotion of domestic consumption of raw materials from our mining industry is a subject that still requires appropriate studies and an awareness campaign among national users.

Exports and Supplies for Domestic Market

Since its establishment, MAGMA has already exported minerals, cut and polished precious and semiprecious stones, marble, and other ores to various international markets.

To meet the domestic need for goods of an ornamental nature, the cutting and polishing industry has been increasing and diversifying the supply of so-called luxury items for the market inside the country. This increased supply makes it possible to stimulate the purchasing power possessed by a specific social class in our country.

General Director Estevao Rafael said: "With the establishment of our ministry, activity in the mining sector will receive significant stimulus in the areas of production, marketing, and vocational training, since close attention has been paid to redefining the sector's objectives, and also in the area of new investments."

Vocational Training

Vocational training for the workers, especially those actually working the mines, has been one of the enterprise's main concerns.

The general director said: "At the moment, we are engaged in training activities that include classes for analysts, processing workers, metalworkers, and electricians, and satisfactory results have already been achieved. Also underway are courses in mine safety to educate workers in the open pit mines, the goal being to eliminate industrial accidents."

The enterprise's other efforts in the social area include the literacy campaign, which currently involves about 750 workers in the two levels combined. And about 400 workers from all the production units are enrolled in adult education classes.

MAGMA's general director concluded by saying: "In activities not covered by the plan, we have organized night classes in secondary education for the fifth and sixth grades with support from the district education structures. Those classes already involve about 100 workers. And in one unit, as an experiment, we have introduced evening classes going as far as the ninth grade, with 50 students currently enrolled."

HIDROMOC, State Hydraulics Enterprise

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 690, 1 Jan 84 pp 46-49

[Text] HIDROMOC, EE [State Hydraulics Enterprise] has been participating actively in the country's economic and social development projects by installing pumping stations for the irrigation of large state agricultural units and cooperatives, assisting private producers, and building water treatment and lifting stations to supply water to towns, cities, and communal villages. In 1983 it completed various agricultural development projects in several provinces in cooperation with national and foreign enterprises in that field. It has been participating in the emergency program that is still underway in the capital to collect underground water for strengthening the water supply system in the city of Maputo.

The State Hydraulics Enterprise (HIDROMOC, EE) was established on 1 August 1980 to utilize the facilities belonging to the former Krueger firm. Its chief purpose is to ensure water supplies for public consumption and for the irrigation of farms, while also centralizing the importation of equipment and products for water treatment and taking charge of the importation, distribution, and maintenance of all pumping equipment in the country.

In the practical implementation of its activity, and in addition to providing infrastructures making it possible to substantially improve the population's living conditions, particularly as regards the inhabitants of the communal villages, HIDROMOC has established an industrial sector. That sector manufactures water treatment plants of various sizes up to a maximum capacity of 200 cubic meters per hour.

As was pointed out by Joao Uate, substitute director, HIDROMOC manufactures pumping stations of various sizes and stations for treating water and lifting it to reservoirs. It also designs and installs irrigation systems, and it is the only nationwide distributor of such equipment. The enterprise also manufactures and installs raised and supported metal tanks for drinking water and waste water as well as water treatment plants for swimming pools, which it also maintains.

Main Activities

With headquarters in the country's capital--in facilities located in the industrial zone on Trabalho Avenue--HIDROMOC is a nationwide enterprise with offices in Beira and Nampula. It covers the rest of the country with a network of mobile brigades that ensure its presence wherever its services are requested.

Specifically, its operations are grouped into three areas: imports, manufacturing, and distribution.

In the area of imports, it sees to the acquisition of irrigation systems--pumps, motor-driven and electric pump sets, and the related accessories. It

also imports material for the manufacture and installation of water treatment plants and the related chemical products. In the area of manufacturing, its products include not only plants for treating and extracting water, but also metal pipe with diameters exceeding 8 inches, accessories for treatment plants (chlorinators, mixers, and so on), and intakes, butterfly and check valves, flexible couplings, and pulleys of all kinds.

Results of 1983 Operations

Engineer Florrie, who heads HIDROMOC's Irrigation and Drainage Section, explained: "In the course of 1983, we completed the Emergency Project for Supplying Maputo, which is a program aimed at increasing the production of nhemba beans and sweet potatoes. We carried out that project in coordination with the UDA and the Green Belt Office. It covers all of Maputo Province."

Also in 1983, HIDROMOC completed a contract for the acquisition of 50 motor pump sets, generators, motors, windmills, and components. That contract, which was between the UDA and Sweden's SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], has to do with execution of the Ministry of Agriculture's agricultural projects in coordination with the MONAP Program.

Also completed in 1983 was a project for importing, connecting, and installing eight motor pump sets for irrigation by sprinkling. The user is the Marracuene Agricultural Enterprise.

Still underway is a project to supply 25 motor pump sets for the Ministry of Agriculture's COI project. They will be installed throughout Maputo Province.

In Chokwe, Gaza Province in 1983, HIDROMOC completed its installation of the temporary irrigation station for agricultural cooperatives in the Macarretane area and the Mozambique Heroes Cooperative. That station will supply a total of 780 hectares of agricultural land.

In addition to carrying out projects to supply equipment, HIDROMOC has also been providing technical assistance for irrigation systems and private producers. That support takes various forms and is concerned chiefly with technical studies on the farms and the supplying of pipe and other materials.

Water Supply

As far as public water supply projects are concerned, 30 percent of HIDROMOC's activity in 1983 consisted of technical assistance, namely for repairing water pumps in buildings, hospitals, schools, hotels, and other property belonging to public agencies. Permanently mobile special brigades exist to make those repairs, which do not cover buildings belonging to the APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property].

But the bulk of the work in this field consists of HIDROMOC's participation in the Emergency Water Supply Project for the city of Maputo. As part of that project, HIDROMOC crews have already installed 15 pumps for collecting underground water in several zones in the city of Maputo. That water will strengthen

the water distribution system in the capital. HIDROMOC expects to have a total of 60 pumps installed by April 1984.

In addition to repairing water treatment systems for swimming pools, the enterprise has also been providing technical support for the UDA and the Maputo Water Enterprise, and in 1983 it completed the manufacture of 40 motor pump sets for private customers.

Social Area

To provide social conditions for its workers, HIDROMOC has started a farm that is already supplying the enterprise's Social Center with considerable quantities of corn and vegetables such as kale, lettuce, sweet potatoes, onions, tomatoes, and so on.

The farm, located in Umbeluzi and covering 9 hectares, employs 27 individuals hired by the enterprise. It benefits not only HIDROMOC's workers but also the National Water Directorate and the State Secretariat for Coal and Hydrocarbons. On weekends, the workers from all three of those entities organize workdays on the farm to support the existing manpower.

Antonio Munguambe, secretary of production councils in the enterprise, told us: "In addition to the present dining hall, which can hold 400 workers at a time, we intend to establish a day nursery for the children of the workers by the end of this year [presumably 1983]."

CETA, Engineering Works

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 690, 1 Jan 84 pp 54-57

[Text] One of the enterprises with the greatest economic impact in the sector of public works and civil construction is CETA (National Engineering Works), which was established in 1979 to organize the state apparatus for managing that sector and, consequently, to reorganize the enterprises in that sector by specializing and regionalizing their activity in keeping with the country's development needs. Since its establishment, CETA has already completed 3.2 million contos worth of work in the form of 484 kilometers of asphalted roads and 1,500 meters of bridges.

CETA resulted from the merger of the private construction firms (the Azevedo Campos Consortium-ACIL, SEMSO-J. Guedes, CODAM-Ermoque, and Tamega) and was intended to be a nationwide enterprise for large-scale construction projects. Its specialty is the construction of roads, bridges, dams, railroads, and drainage works: projects involving major earthmoving, forest clearing, and the pouring of large quantities of concrete or the use of special equipment, examples being deep foundations, prestressed structures, or special-cast structures.

From its establishment until the present phase, it has completed 484 kilometers of asphalted roads and 1,500 meters of bridges at an estimated cost of about

3.2 million contos (the Nampula-Ligonha River, Mozambique-Zambia, Nicoadala-Zambeze River, Angonia-Tete, and Nampevo-Alto Molocue roads).

Also included on the list are the landfill for the Mocuba Textile Mill and the IFLOMA complex in Manica, paving at airports, the clearing of forests for power lines, reinforced concrete for the bridge over the Pungoe River, warehouses in Angonia for agricultural products, and the laying of streets in Infulene and Macuti (Beira).

Participation in International Bidding

CETA has been participating in international public bidding, sometimes alone and sometimes in association with foreign firms. It has been awarded quite a few sizable contracts in its special field.

Examples are the Nampevo-Alto Molocue Road and the Ligonha River-Alto Molocue Road (both in Zambezia Province and totaling 200 kilometers), drainage in the city of Maputo, and restoration of the bridge over the Zambeze River (in Tete Province). The bridge project was carried out in association with Teixeira Duarte Drilling and Foundations, Ltd., a Portuguese firm.

In addition to the above-mentioned projects, the following are also under construction: the Namacurra-Mocuba (Zambezia Province) and Angonia (Tete Province) roads, rehabilitation of the Dondo railway (Sofala Province), and other large-scale construction projects.

Larger Construction Projects

But the projects of even greater scope--because of their economic and social effects on the country's development--are the Center-Northeast Road, which will stretch for 1,000 kilometers from Gorongosa in Sofala Province to Namapa in Nampula Province and provide the country with a north-south road link, and the drainage project in the city of Maputo. The drainage project will make it possible to improve living conditions for the citizens residing in the country's capital, especially from the standpoint of health, by putting an end to the tragic scourge of floods which have afflicted most of Maputo's suburban population during the rainy season for many years.

The Center-Northeast Road is the country's largest road project. Although behind schedule, this project is now in its final phase of execution and completion. Taming forests, piercing mountains, and crossing innumerable rivers, it will link the two ends of the country by asphalt road for the first time--from Maputo to Mocimboa da Praia in Cabo Delgado Province. It runs through Sofala, Zambezia, and Nampula Provinces.

Along the 1,000 kilometers covered by this project, its construction required the building of many concrete bridges between the Zambeze River and Nampula, one of which--the big bridge over the Zambeze River--stands out as the most important structure. It is the largest bridge in the country.

And the drainage project in the city of Maputo, begun in mid-1982, is the largest project being carried out in the country's capital.

The "principal" in the drainage project is the National Water Directorate, with financing being provided by the Dutch Government. So far, the culvert for the main channel has been completed, and over 1 million hours of work have been performed.

International Cooperation and Social Aspects

In addition to its construction projects in Maputo and Zambezia, CETA is currently engaged in construction work in Sofala and Tete Provinces as well.

To ensure management of the undertakings for which it is responsible, especially technical management of the construction projects and the administration and maintenance of its stock of equipment, CETA has secured the participation of several foreign firms.

As examples of this, some of the firms cooperating with CETA are Teixeira Duarte Drilling and Foundations, Ltd., Semet, and Peugeot (all of Portugal), TRANSKOMPLEKT (Bulgaria), and INTERBETON-NBM-Heijmans (the Netherlands).

To ensure execution of the projects underway, considering the vastness of the zones covered by its operations, CETA has had to create special living conditions for its workers to allow for the nomadic nature of roadwork.

To that end, it has established several camps for housing the workers, and so far about 800 houses have been built. Those houses are permanent structures and represent an important benefit for the regions where they are located, because after the work is completed and CETA's workers leave, they will be used by the local inhabitants.

Special attention has been paid to the question of self-sufficiency in food for the workers. To achieve that goal, many farms have already been started: 100 hectares in Alto Molocue, 25 hectares in Tete Province, and 100 hectares in Maputo Province, as well as another farm in Sofala Province.

Literacy and adult education centers are already operating at all of CETA's camps in coordination with the local educational structures. In addition, the camp in Alto Molocue, for example, is setting up a training center for technicians who will work for the enterprise in the most diverse special fields.

Several training activities have been started already, however, both by CETA itself and by the Ministry of Construction and Water. Since its establishment, CETA and its supervising ministry have trained basic and middle-level technicians to be construction foremen, mechanics, lab workers, topographers, supply technicians, accountants, and equipment operators.

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PROGRESS OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS DISCUSSED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 pp 8-9,11

[Text] Last year, the cooperative movement in Sofala Province experienced the most advanced stage of its growth, incorporating more than 70 percent of the population, representing 26,856 family groups joining the 94 consumer cooperatives that exist in this part of the country. This event dealt a major blow to speculation and exploitation, allowing the seed of the political and social sentiments of this associative commercial organization, conceived according to socialist patterns, to start impregnating the minds of each of the citizens involved in the process.

In fact, in the search for proper options for supplies, many individuals have found in the consumer cooperatives the corollary for solving their problems in purchasing items of prime necessity. However, the various difficulties that our country is currently facing have partially hampered the total solution to the supply problem.

It is the supply system that still has many flaws, because the majority of the products that we consume come from abroad, with the exacerbating factor of the drought and the famine that are besetting this part of Africa. And, in addition, the organizational shortcomings and those involving the cadres are the greatest obstacles impeding the rapid development of the cooperative movement.

This newspaper report is intended to reflect on the status of the consumer cooperatives during 1983, and in it we shall focus most especially on the major activities of the sector, indicating how the entities associated with the area eliminated the major difficulties experienced last year. For this purpose, we contacted several individuals who were involved throughout the year in the process aimed at eliminating the speculation that still prevails in domestic trade.

In comparison with previous periods, last year, despite the problems caused by the effects of hunger and armed bandits, there was considerable improvement in the operation and organization of the consumer cooperatives in Sofala, especially in the city of Beira. The foregoing is the common consensus expressed by the subjects of our interviews, whom we shall introduce to you during the course of this article.

Population Became More Involved In the Life of the Cooperative

The consumer cooperative is a retail trade store belonging to the population, designed to solve supply problems. It must be organized and structured to perform its tasks in accordance with the goals stipulated by the FRELIMO Party.

In a broader sense, we might say that the cooperative exists on the basis of the residents of a particular district, and its development depends largely on the members' participation, because it is not the heads of the management commission that guide the destiny of these establishments; it is the cooperative members. Only the members guide and direct the work.

This general concept of cooperativism began to be accepted by the cooperative members during the past 365 days. Up until then, they had not had any insight into it. Some heads of the management commissions had been turning the cooperatives into their own private stores, to satisfy their opportunistic, ambitious whims. Under these circumstances, the population confined itself to grumbling; it lacked the strength to intervene.

The smiling of the cooperative members which is evident in most of the commercial establishments started last March, when the Provincial Committee devised a program to solve the problems that had been stifling the fast pace of the cooperative movement in our province.

To obtain an idea of the work accomplished, we gave the floor to Jaime Magumbe, head of the Consumer Cooperatives Coordinating Commission in Sofala, who was well informed on this situation. Here is the record of his comments:

"One of the activities in the program was to hold general assemblies in all the consumer cooperatives to assess the activities of the cooperatives and to elect new social organs." He made a pause and went on:

"At the general meetings with the populace, we noted that there were management commissions that considered themselves in office for life; they had been there for a long time, and virtually regarded themselves as owners of the cooperatives. These meetings also allowed the cooperative members to air all the problems that they had been burdened with for some years, and that they had feared to express."

According to the subject of our interview, it was under the cloak of that "veteran status" that some opportunistic members had been acting, spreading dissatisfaction and adulterating the law on the cooperatives, jeopardizing the process itself; because they were diverting products, were lacking in respect for the cooperative members and committed other demoralizing acts.

Jaime Magumbe stated: "The general assemblies, the essential purpose of which was to explain the rights and obligations of the consumer cooperative members, allowed the cooperative member to feel somewhat that he had a say, and the strength capable of enabling him to improve the situation. The bad officials were dismissed."

This individual remarked that, in the course of the work done by the government and party brigades which went to the districts, the population became more involved in the life of their stores. Through all the opportunities that the cooperative members were given to organize and decide the fate of their establishments, a survey was made of all the problems, and the population's role in their solutions was evident.

Our source later stressed that, soon, further general assemblies are to be held in the cooperatives, at which the cheats will be neutralized and punished. The voice of the cooperative members will echo again, to devise the future prospects of their stores, in the area of combating hunger, nakedness and underdevelopment, as determined by the Fourth Congress.

Local Training of Cadres a Main Concern

The training of cadres for the cooperative sector is a truly priority issue for the effective operation of the cooperatives, inasmuch as the members elected democratically often lack a sound understanding of leadership and management.

The subject of our interview emphasized: "With our forces available in 1983, we executed a program to back the training of cadres for the cooperatives. Taking advantage of spare time, we held short training courses for those in charge of the management commissions, including those responsible for the warehouses."

The CCCCS [Sofala Consumer Cooperative Coordinating Commission] head also disclosed that the aforementioned training was based on conveying basic notions of cooperative trade. He said: "We also held meetings throughout the year with the secretaries of the district GD's, and the heads and workers of the cooperatives, in order to become apprised of the problems that they were confronting."

That individual claimed that uniformity of methods for office work (forms, membership cards and other documents) was also introduced into all the consumer cooperatives. It is fitting to stress here that one of the current candidacy forms introduced contains the rights and obligations of the members, the knowledge of which by the cooperative member is important and compulsory.

Also during 1983, the Intercooperative Commission of the city of Beira was made official, an entity which came into being with an organization and a new work methodology. One of the commission's acts was the holding of the seminar to study the standard bylaws for consumer cooperatives and to publicize the law organizing the process.

Jaime Magumbe said: "The seminar had satisfactory results, because it greatly clarified the tasks of each member of the social organs and created a mutual thinking. At the meeting they had an opportunity to criticize themselves for their behavior and work methods, and exchanged views concerning work."

As we reported at the time, the seminar took note of the fact that the slight coordination between the district GD's and the consumer cooperatives, on the one hand, and the lack of trust among the cooperative members, on the other, were the source of all the problems upsetting those associative commercial establishments. This situation was causing the structural entities to rise up in order to express themselves. The cooperative members were not voicing their concerns in the respective cooperatives.

So, to change this situation, suggestion boxes and complaint books will be introduced in the city of Beira. Soon every consumer cooperative will have its internal regulations to discipline the behavior of its workers.

Those present also stressed the need to publicize the rights and obligations of the members and to create a training school for cadres in the sector, in this province.

Lack of Transportation the No 1 Difficulty

Apart from the short supplies, the consumer cooperatives in this city are facing problems involving a lack of transportation to distribute their goods. Jaime Magumbe remarked: "For the 21 cooperatives with 28 sales stations, traveling about with two Intercooperative vehicles has become difficult. They cannot deliver the products on time."

Our interlocutor also commented that, despite the backing from the Salvador da Costa warehouse proprietor, who has "put the goods at the cooperative's door, the matter has become serious since some cooperatives will be forced to lease private vehicles, paying speculative prices."

Another topic discussed in our interview was the poor relations between the cooperatives' workers and the population, typified by a lack of courtesy, among other negative attitudes. "In fact, that are in some consumer cooperatives workers who do not deserve to deal with the people." He breathed deeply and concluded by saying:

"It is the cooperative members themselves who accept the workers, and if they think that they are not trustworthy, they can expel them. Therefore, it is the cooperative members who should exercise vigilance over the activities of their cooperatives."

There Are No Instructions for Not Admitting New Members

One of the questions asked by our reporter related to the non-admission of new members into some consumer cooperatives in this city. Jaime Magumbe explained to us that, "The cooperatives must admit more people so as to expand the cooperative system."

But it seems to us that they claim to be overcrowded, owing to the lack of facilities, we stressed.

The subject of our interview immediately explained to us that, in order to eliminate this situation, it has been recommended to the cooperatives that they arrange for solutions using their own forces. In fact, the CCCC program calls for opening up more sales stations as a viable measure.

He told us that many sales stations would be opened soon all over the city, which will make it possible for more cooperative members to join.

Refusal of Tasks

In their broadest sense, the consumer cooperatives are intended to promote an improvement in the people's living conditions, providing them with prosperity and calmness. This instruction is not being carried out in its entirety owing to the lack of competent cadres. For example, many citizens, when they are elected, particularly some intellectuals, refuse to accept the tasks of the cooperatives, claiming that they are not available.

This situation deters the financial organization and management, because the heads of the commissions were elected only because of their prestige, but do not yet have scientific knowledge of the task that they are performing. The accounting disorganization in book-keeping, as well as the tie-up of capital are some examples caused by this situation.

On this point Jaime Magumbe emphasized that, if the cooperatives were organized, it would be possible to apply the principle of return, in other words, the restoration of a part of the taxes spent by the cooperative members during a year. This calculation would be made after the annual balance and verification of profits.

The head of the coordinating commission of the consumer cooperatives in Sofala discussed the lack of initiative or the disregard for the standard bylaws of the cooperatives, as well as the non-diversification of their activities; because many cooperatives have a great deal of capital and are not investing in other stocks, such as the purchase of a mill, or a bar, among other types of stocks.

He noted: "The cooperative members should consider how to create new activities; we are not the ones to determine them. In fact, they should demand the balance sheet on payment of accounts this year, and plan where to invest."

He thinks that the consumer cooperatives, like the Agostinho Neto Cooperative in Mananga, could create child day-care centers, social centers, bars or tailor shops, and stop producing profits to be kept.

Standard Bylaws Should Be Revised

The cooperative movement in the country, which came into existence during the first years of national independence, was a great school for the people to implement the new commercial order based on socialist patterns. The population learned and enhanced the experience they had gained in the management

of consumer cooperatives. However, the dynamics of this process entailed new situations, the resolution of which demands the establishment of new strategies.

Castigo Ndaganhali, in charge of commerce in the People's Power Cooperative located in the 12th District of Maraza, in the vicinity of the city of Beira, gave us a notion of the cooperative process acquired throughout years of service.

"I think that the consumer cooperatives have achieved a greater dimension, and that the present laws governing the process do not effectively address all the needs. Therefore, the standard bylaws need to be revised, so as to introduce new measures geared to new phases."

Castigo Ndaganhali commented on the subject of the election and affiliation of the workers. In his opinion, "The good operation of a consumer cooperative depends on its cadres, and they should have a thorough understanding of management and control."

It should be noted that the People's Power Consumer Cooperative has 2,470 members, distributed among two sales stations, one of which was opened recently, with 1,270 members.

Another shortcoming that the standard bylaws for the consumer cooperatives shows now is the issue of the personnel that a cooperative can have.

"I think that the four workers called for in the law are not sufficient to provide properly for the cooperative members. A good organization means that each worker is concerned with just one task, and this is not the case in our cooperatives. The workers accumulate many tasks simultaneously."

Cooperatives Should Have Full-Time Cadres

Also in this regard, Ndanganhali brought up the matter of specialization and full-time affiliation of the heads of cooperatives. One cannot control the work by sight; it is necessary to have scientific knowledge in order to direct a cooperative and to have responsibility.

It does not suffice to have only the confidence of the cooperative members.

To attain these goals, which are moreover the purpose of the creation of cooperatives requires the presence of funds.

Could some cooperatives be equipped to accomplish this? We hurled this question at Ndaganhali.

"Of course not all the consumer cooperatives have sizable capital at present. But it exists, as in the case of ours, which attained a certain amount of development that obliges us members to be here constantly so as to deal with all the questions of the cooperative members."

According to the subject of our interview, the wages of the cooperative workers are not yet commensurate with the requirements of their job, and he is of the opinion that their wage bylaws should be revised. It should be pointed out that the People's Power Cooperative has an accountant who does his work in handwriting.

The Operation Improved This Year

Tiago Macuacua, member No 623 of the Samuel Kankomba Consumer Cooperative, located in Maquinino, when contacted by our reporter, stated: "Last year, the organization and operation of our cooperative improved. Also, the relations between the members of the cooperative and the cooperative manager changed for the better."

According to his account, that commercial establishment adopted a supply system last year that makes it possible for each member to benefit from products. He said: "It was we who proposed it, because there were many irregularities."

At the Samuel Kankomba Cooperative, the participation of the cooperative members is by now a reality. Whenever we had any doubts, we approached our officials to ask for an explanation.

Slowness in Admitting Members

Antonio Maugente Dumba, a resident of the No 6 District, told us that he has been waiting since last July to be admitted to the local cooperative; for the concentration of too many members in the same cooperative has created serious problems in organizing supplies. "There are people who arrive at the cooperative and who do not get anything."

According to the subject of our interview, the only alternative to this situation is to open more sales stations, which the Josina Machel Cooperative is doing, but the process is slow.

Finally, we asked Mr Maugente where and how he obtains supplies since he is not affiliated with any association for provisions. "My family and I have fought in the lines. You must also be familiar with the maneuvers of certain private dealers. They concentrate scores of people uselessly, sometimes to benefit their friends."

In conclusion, Antonio Maugente, venting his feelings, claimed: "That is why I joined the Josina Machel Cooperative, to be relieved of the fighting in lines, because I know that, in a cooperative, at least I have the assurance of getting something if my turn comes; something that does not happen in the private stores. People often spend many hours in line, and do not buy anything."

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RETAKING OF MAUA, MACARINGUE REBEL CAMPS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Jan 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Maua and Macaringue are two camps seized by the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) on 4 and 10 December, respectively, and located in the district of Morrumbene. The first-named contained about 600 persons (including a local population, abducted women and "recruits"). The second, had about 1,350 persons, according to reports provided by Capt Mateus Mucavele, the military commander of the district of Morrumbene.

Maua served as a strategic supply point for Macaringue. According to the Morrumbene District commander, the bandits were still settled in the area when the FPLM attacked the base.

"We found out about their presence in the region about a month ago. They drove out the population living in the area, and converted the thatched huts and some masonry houses into a camp.

"We attacked on 4 December, first with light artillery, and later assaulting the base. One of the first to be killed was the bandits' chief, known as Filipe Tekeza. The attack lasted nearly an hour." This explanation was given by Capt Mateus Mucavele.

At the Maua camp some vestiges of the battle against the bandits were still in evidence: a few burned huts and many shells. The materiel that had been captured and the populations' possessions that were retrieved were removed from the area.

This small base which, according to Maj-Gen Domingos Fondo, military commander of Inhambane Province, was comprised of some individuals who had been driven out of Mandjuire (Tome), was located on a small hill. It was not a camp built by the bandits, but rather a small village converted by the bandits, who built around it primitive huts to house more bandits.

In the middle of the village, near the house occupied by Filipe Tekeza, there was a "phachlelo" (place where the witch-doctors pray to their ancestors). Still visible were bones of a chicken that had been sacrificed. A few meters from the "phachlelo" there was the witch-doctor's house taken by the bandits.

Capt Mateus Mucavele commented: "He too was killed in the attack. This proves that when science and technology come in confrontation with superstition and obscurantism, the one winning the battle is science and technology. The obvious proof is that the one who was a predecessor of obscurantism died in the battle."

The casualties caused to the bandits are estimated at between 20 and 25; and eight bandits were captured.

The bandits' camp was situated in an area in which it was easy to obtain food. Around it were many coconut palms and cashew trees, and the Pagula River was about a kilometer distant.

Maj-Gen Domingos Fondo remarked: "Because of the hatred shown by the population and because people left the areas where the bandits settled, they had to select places where they could obtain some supplies."

"The Maua camp was very important to the bandits. They stole food from the Maua population and supplied Macaringue," added Capt Mateus Mucavele.

People's Hatred

In Morrumbene, an armed bandit and two women captured by militias were entering the village when the team of reporters arrived.

The people in the small central market in Morrumbene were shouting: "Shoot him, kill him!" Meanwhile, the militias were protecting the bandit and the women.

It was the women of Morrumbene that had to be restrained, because they threatened to beat both the bandit and the two women.

Maj Gen Domingos Fondo said: "For the armed bandits who have been captured, it is safer to be in the hands of the authorities. The population can beat a bandit to death if we do not control the situation.

"It has to be the military and the authorities that protect the bandits when they are captured."

According to Capt Mateus Mucavele, the women hated the other women who stayed with the bandits, because it was possible to escape from Maua. The bandits did not have a guard force capable of preventing that. Many young men abducted by the bandits, and many women, escaped. The women among the populace believe that the women who remained wanted to stay, and that is why they hate them.

The Attack on Macaringue

Some of the bandits driven out of Maua fled to Macaringue. The FAM/FPLM which were already planning an attack on this other camp, engaged in pursuit operations while the attack on the site was being readied.

On 10 December, the Popular Forces seized the camp. Nearly half an hour of light artillery bombardment cleaned out the area for the infantry.

Capt Mateus Mucavele commented: "From the reports that we have, we know that two bandit chiefs and 10 others were killed in the attack. However, it is difficult to tell how many bandits were eliminated in that action, because they take the bodies with them when they are driven out of a place."

According to information obtained from the populace, the bandits' presence in Macaringue was detected on 18 August. The Macaringue camp was created shortly after the Popular Forces had taken the bandits' main base in Mandjuire (Tome).

25 Minutes Under Fire From the Armed Bandits

We were ambushed inside Morrumbene, in a open area where only a few coconut palms and cashew trees served as shelter.

The ambush by the bandits, who made a semicircle on the road by which we would return, withstood only 25 minutes after a unit of the Armed Forces of Mozambique and FPLM returned the bandits' fire.

Only 25 minutes had elapsed since our visit to the Maua camp seized on 4 December when a bazooka reached us reporters (Dave Clemens, correspondent for Southern Africa for the AFP/France Press Agency; a team from British television VISNEWS, consisting of Geoffrey Chilton and Michael Gavishaw; and a Mozambican reporter from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE), and soldiers calmed us.

Capt Mateus Mucavele, a veteran of the national liberation struggle of 1964-74, and military commander of the district of Morrumbene, remained standing, to direct the soldiers.

According to information provided by the area's population, which has already started returning to its homes after the seizure of the Maua camp, five bandits who had been in one of the local houses fled when they saw the military nearby. Capt Mateus Mucavele claimed that these five bandits had alerted the nearly 150 other bandits who ambushed us on the way back, 2 hours later.

Capt Mucavele remarked: "The group is not comprised of the bandits who had occupied the Maua camp. Three women whom we met on the road with their blankets and other belongings on their heads said that another group of bandits was moving about 10 kilometers from the Maua camp, and had arrived the day before, coming from the south."

After 25 minutes of gunfire by the bandits aimed at the area where the reporters and the military were located, the soldiers broke through the semicircle, and the reporters, who were shielded by soldiers in front, in back, and on the sides, succeeded in reaching the site where the cars were waiting for them.

The number of bandits was estimated at about 150, and at that time we numbered approximately 60.

The first bazooka fired by the FPLM did away with four bandits who were about 200 meters from the site where we were being calmed. Behind the site where we were located, a hut was burning.

The departure from the place was exhausting for the reporters, because for all of us except the VISNEWS cameraman, Chilton, it was the first direct participation in a military action. Fortunately, none of the reporters panicked, something which could have impeded the soldiers' defense action.

While lunching in Morrumbene, Capt Mateus Mucavele explained that, in a normal situation, the soldiers would have pursued the bandits.

He commented: "We did not pursue them because we came with you and we had to protect you."

Reporter Dave Clemens, from the France Press news agency, said: "It was a good experience for us. We managed to see that, even in larger numbers, the bandits did not even succeed in killing one soldier. Furthermore, although it was a distressful time, we observed that while we were under attack, the soldiers remained on the ground in a disciplined manner, returning the bandits' fire.

"Even more admirable was the fact that Capt Mateus Mucavele remained standing during the 25 minutes of intense fire. It is significant that he remained calm to guide his men in the battle."

An important detail to note was that the bandits attacked us, "even realizing that there were foreign reporters accompanying the patrol with the material we were carrying. This clearly shows what type of bandits they are," added one of the VISNEWS reporters.

2909

CSO: 3442/256

PRESIDENT PRESIDES AT OFFICERS' COMMISSIONING CEREMONY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The commander in chief of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM), Marshal Samora Machel, presided at a public ceremony held yesterday in Maputo to present members of the armed forces with commissioned and noncommissioned ranks. The ceremony was attended by members of the Military Council and high-ranking party and state leaders. On this occasion, the president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique stressed the role played by the armed forces in the defense of the fatherland and its territorial integrity and independence. He stated that the new graduates constitute an unshakeable front in combatting the armed gangs.

The military cadres invested with the ranks of major, captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, officer candidate and first sergeant yesterday are members of a group of internationalist fighters who for about 3 years served on the front of struggle against the illegal regime of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe, and who returned to the country in 1980.

As the commander in chief of the armed forces stated, these new officers are heroes who, day and night, "defended our people, defended our territorial integrity against the sabotage actions of the armed gangs, and defended national independence."

Samora Machel added that "they continue the work of those who began the armed struggle" and today they propose to constitute an unshakeable front against the armed gangs.

Giving a brief history of the patriotic life of these military cadres, the commander in chief of the armed forces said that they are young men who spent a great part of their youth in defending the people, the fatherland, sovereignty and independence. Samora Machel said that some of them were wounded in the struggle against the illegal regime in southern Rhodesia, and that they bear scars from the wounds caused by Smith's bullets.

Despite all this, they encountered the armed gangs when they returned to their fatherland in 1980, and they joined in the battle against "the agents trained by South Africa to destroy our stability," in the words of President Samora Machel.

Before presenting the commissions, the commander in chief of the armed forces had reviewed a military parade. The FPLM band, which played several numbers, along with the citizens, young people and workers in various sectors of activity in the city of Maputo, lent the ceremony a festive atmosphere.

Prolonged applause from the large crowd present characterized the truly festive culmination of the ceremony, during which the people manifested their confidence in the armed forces.

5157

CSO: 3442/248

ENIEL REWARDS GOOD WORKERS, DISMISSES OTHERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Workers at the National Electrical Installations Enterprise (ENIEL, E.E.) received Socialist Competition awards for the year 1983 in Maputo yesterday morning. According to the secretary of the local party cell, Atanasio Madeira, material incentives such as electric heaters, sets of dishes, "safari" outfits, cooking pots, bowls, Xirico radios, Fourth Congress certificates of honor, decorative items and other things were presented to this group of 20 workers who distinguished themselves by their efforts in production, in the enterprise, and in the preparatory work for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

The director general of the ENIEL, E.E., Adelino Tomas Masquil, presided at the ceremony at which the awards were distributed. Speaking on that occasion, he urged the recipients of the awards to continue in the same spirit of self-sacrifice and dedication to their work in the coming year.

"The workers who are receiving awards today should be pleased and proud of the effort made, but they must not forget that the Socialist Competition award also represents a great responsibility for the recipient. This is because, beginning today, they will pledge themselves to be heroes of labor, and as such, these workers must not lower their yield," that official stressed.

During his brief speech, the director general of the ENIEL, E.E. praised the work done by the Portuguese cooperative workers employed at that enterprise. "Thus we believe that your efforts too merit an award. We have decided that your awards should be works of Maconde sculpture, which will serve you as mementos," Adelino Tomas Masquil commented.

Three Workers Expelled

In the course of the ceremony, after praising the effort made by the model workers, the director general of the ENIEL, E.E. emphasized the need to punish those who so deserved.

In this connection, this official announced the dismissal of three workers charged with committing consistent errors and involvement in the disappearance of materials in that work sector. "Today we are expelling the bad ones, just as we are rewarding the best workers on the widest variety of enterprise

production fronts. These workers who are ceasing to be our employees today will serve, I hope, as an example to those who are only here to steal from the people," he emphasized.

In conclusion, the director general of the ENIEL, E.E. informed the other workers that this gesture is not meant as a threat, but is instead a requirement of any production process in our country.

Certificates of Honor for Students

Also at this same ceremony, 20 of the 35 students enrolled in the adult education and literacy courses were given certificates of honor for consistent attendance throughout the school year just ended.

The secretary of the party cell at the ENIEL, E.E. stressed the importance of the literacy and adult education courses, stating in this connection that "in the coming year, the majority of the workers at the ENIEL, E.E. should be able to sign their own payroll slips."

5157

CSO: 3442/248

MAPUTO DATA PROCESSING CENTER PLANS REGIONAL BRANCH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Abdul Carimo: "Regional Data Center in Beira"]

[Text] A proposal for the establishment of a Sofala province regional data processing center in the city of Beira is currently being discussed by the CPD [Data Processing Center], and concrete action on the undertaking is expected later this year. To this end, cadres who will work at the future center are already preparing for training both in Beira and in Maputo. The dispatch of a computer to that city, in addition to an electrical communications system, is also under study.

According to information supplied to NOTICIAS by an official source at the Data Processing Center in Maputo, this major project is designed mainly to provide an efficient response to the priority need of the province for a statistical data source to support economic and other projects.

The first phase of the project was marked by the dispatch of a team from the Data Processing Center which, among other things, undertook a study together with the Sofala provincial government of the exact site suited for the installation of the technical equipment required for the operation of such a center and the basic electrical communications facility.

"Although other details still remain to be studied with regard to the establishment of the Sofala Province Regional Data Processing Center, it can safely be said that major and important steps have already been taken toward launching the project," an official in the CPD office said.

Another important step about to be carried out currently by the CPD has to do with the training of cadres who can see to the functioning of this center in the Province of Sofala, and who thus will be well enough trained to operate the computer which will be sent to the capital of that part of the country.

The training courses being held in Beira and Maputo are designed to produce specialized data recording and computer operators and programmers.

Moreover, according to an enterprise official, the Data Processing Center is expecting to receive another computer shortly. It will be supplied by the Unified Mass Media System Committee in Bulgaria, which has already sent technicians to Maputo to work with the CPD in various sectors of the data processing field.

A Year of Experimentation

During the ceremony held to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the establishment of the CPD last Friday, the enterprise director said that major and significant steps were taken by the center in the preceding year, with a view to an effective guarantee that the work for which the enterprise was designed will be carried out efficiently.

5157

CS0: 3442/253

MACHAVA TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES CARTOGRAPHERS, TOPOGRAPHERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] A total of 83 individuals who had completed the elementary courses in topography and cartographic design graduated from the Technical and Professional School for Geodesy and Cartography in Machava a few days ago. Just yesterday, the new graduates were allocated to ministries and departments needing topographic specialists throughout the national territory, and as of this coming 11 January, they will begin to carry out their duties, the director of that educational institution, Belgiano Nhatave, has announced.

According to the information given us, 56 operators skilled in topography and 27 designers were graduated. They made up the second group to be trained at that school since it was established in 1981.

The training of these cadres began last 16 February and it involved 3 phases: theoretical and practical classes, basically practical classes and a 30-day period of apprenticeship.

During the main practical classes, the topographers and cartographic designers undertook a topographical survey and the related mapping of an area, with a view to the establishment of a 71-hectare machamba in the Mahotas district for the workers at the Ministry of Agriculture. The project was undertaken in support of the 50th anniversary of the birth of President Samora Machel. During their period of apprenticeship, the graduates undertook the subdivision of an area in Matola into 176 fields. This work was a part of the project approved by the Executive Council of the City of Maputo. They also made a topographic survey of 62 hectares for the productive sectors of the 7 April Production Cooperative in the district of Marracuene, in connection with Secretariat of State for Agriculture (formerly SERLI) projects, and they drafted plans for future construction at the school itself.

Duties of the Cadres

"Your training is continuous. It continues in the production sector," said one of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, who added that the graduates must have a creative spirit in the production sector, because they will work with the people, without all of the necessary resources. However, the Ministry of Agriculture will, he said, follow the work of each individual.

Belgiano Nhatave, the director of the school, said that each graduate must work in accordance with his training and at his own post. He made this appeal because of irregularities committed by the previous graduates, many of whom engage in activities outside their field of training.

Also during the ceremony, the graduates delivered a message in which they pledged themselves to carry out their functions zealously and expressed the view that they are capable of this, following their apprenticeship service. There were cultural performances (national dances, poetry readings and "marrabenta") and a football game was played by the students. Teachers, students and the various school divisions were congratulated on the work done.

The Nature of a Technical and Vocational School

In an interview with the director, our reporters learned that this school, located in the district of Machava, was officially created in December of 1981 on the basis of a merger of the topography schools existing in the country at that time. Last year, 206 cadres were provided for the production sector as a result of the first year of activity. The school accepts for training workers from all parts of the country sent there by their respective departments, or unemployed workers referred by the Secretariat of State for Labor. Students from the provinces in the northern part of the country board at the school itself until they complete their course.

This school currently has a staff of 23 professors, including Mozambicans, Cubans, Chileans and Soviet citizens, who teach such subjects as topography, cartographic design, Portuguese, mathematics and geomorphology.

According to the statements made by the pedagogical director of the institution, Lazaro Cossa, many students had difficulties this year in the subject of topography and Portuguese, due, it was learned, to the fact that they did not have the minimal sixth-grade literary level, which is required.

In order to eliminate such anomalies, the candidates for the courses during the 1984 school year were carefully selected on the basis of tests in mathematics and Portuguese, and they must also, prior to beginning their courses, present their certificates for these two subjects, Lazaro Cossa said.

This year, the Technical and Vocational School for Geodesy and Cartography was assigned 115 students with sixth-grade educations by the Ministry of Education and Culture. They will take the basic course in topography, lasting 3 years, at the end of which they will not only have their 9th-grade equivalency, but also certificates for the basic topography course, Lazaro Cossa said.

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CSO: 3442/253

ELECTRICITY ENTERPRISE OFFERS SAFETY TRAINING COURSES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Through its vocational training section, Electricity of Mozambique will introduce courses for operators of cutting apparatus in safety and protection techniques in the electrosector for the first time in its cadre training program. According to the official in charge of the training center, Bene Jose Manhuma, the course for the training of technicians in this sector will begin in the middle of next March and will end in July.

The beginning of the training course for operators of this type of equipment will coincide with the launching of two others, one for substation operators and another for transmission networks.

As an introductory portion of all three courses, the participants will attend another in English, which in principle is scheduled to begin during the third week of January. It will last 2 months.

The Electricity of Mozambique source said that the course, by way of introduction, will be offered by advisers from an English enterprise specializing in this area. Its goal will be to enable the students to begin the whole process which will guide the specialization courses. Moreover, it will not deal only with technical questions. The courses mentioned above will have to be given in English, which therefore requires that future participants have minimal training in that language.

Technicians for Substations

As a way of responding to the increased demand the enterprise is experiencing, particularly where the development of new substations is concerned, the Electricity of Mozambique training sector will focus its attention on specialized training for technicians in this sector.

Bene Manhuma said in this connection that to date three courses have been offered for substation operators, and 12 technicians have been trained. In the course to be given, a total of 29 students are expected to participate.

Given the complex nature of the service provided by an enterprise of this type, the selection and training of Electricity of Mozambique technicians requires that the students be closely followed from the probational stage through basic training and supplementary studies. Only after all of these phases can the student proceed to specialized courses.

Respect for Individual Capabilities

Throughout the various phases through which the student proceeds in the course of initial training, attention will be paid to his talents, on the basis of which he will be selected for this or that course.

"The courses which we have mentioned will be offered by specialists from Norway and Italy," that official further informed us. He added that "the students selected for training in the three sectors have some knowledge of the vocation for which they will be trained, having even served an apprenticeship in the northern part of the country where there are substations. Moreover, one of the stages involves participating in substation installation, which will teach them how to operate them safely in the future."

Another aspect mentioned by our interlocutor, and one which contributes greatly to guaranteeing the training of capable technicians, has to do with the importance assigned to the selection of teachers with extensive experience in practical activity to impart the various subjects involved in the training program.

Response to Growth

Referring in particular to the introduction of the course to train technical operators of cutting apparatus in protection and safety for the first time, this official expressed the view that, on the one hand, this will minimize the overload on the electrical meters sector, in which the personnel must currently "run" all over the country to deal with various situations, since to date there have not been technicians for this sector.

"With the training of workers to be assigned to this sector, it will be possible, for example, to install facilities in the northern, central and southern parts of the country," this official went on to say.

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CSO: 3442/252

HEALTH MINISTER ASSESSES VILANCULO SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jan 84 p 8

[Article by Ernesto Zucule: "Water and Medicines Are the Problem Now"]

[Text] Minister of Health Pascoal Mocumbi, a member of the Central Committee, has expressed the view that following the triumph achieved within the framework of the emergency program for aid to drought victims in Inhambane, to reduce the mortality rate, there are two evident priorities today if the gradual recovery of the people is to be guaranteed--water supply and the dispatch of more medicines.

During the evaluation meeting held during his visit to Vilanculo, accompanied by the governor of Inhambane, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said that the shortage of water and medicines in all population centers was the great concern of the government of Mozambique. He stressed that the effort in the future should be oriented toward solving these two problems.

Pascoal Mocumbi said that the shortage of water may limit the successes which can be foreseen within the framework of combatting the drought, noting that he was concerned to see that the people in all these places are drinking unsuitable water.

In many cases, not even unsuitable water is available, and the search for water of any kind for those whose wells are now completely ruined involves traveling long distances.

In connection with the shortage of medicines for aid to the people, Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said that efforts will continue to be pursued by his ministry and other government bodies on the domestic and international levels with a view to purchasing larger quantities.

How To Find Water?

The governor of Inhambane reported that the wells throughout the interior zone of the districts of Vilanculo, Govuro and Massinga have been damaged for 2, 3, 4 or more years. The prospects for their repair seem very remote, because there are no spare parts in Inhambane, or even in Maputo.

A report from a representative of the government in Inhambane reveals that even if the existing wells were fully operational now, they would not suffice to resolve the water shortage problem.

According to that same report, the wells were dug a number of years ago, and since independence was won, there has been a population increase which has not been matched by the drilling of new wells.

In view of this, since the domestic resources are limited, the support of the international community will be needed to resolve the water problem. A government source in Inhambane said that efforts are currently being made to recover some of the wells with the means available.

Population Concerned

At the meeting the minister of health had with the residents of one of the support centers in Macovane, they raised the question of the problem of water scarcity and the lack of wells. Minister Pascoal Mocumbi took this opportunity to praise the people for their determination in continuing to try to resolve all of their problems through the use of local resources.

Pascoal Mocumbi mentioned their efforts to continue to develop and to build new houses, assuring them that, living together and in organized fashion, the people would easily obtain all possible support from the party and government structures.

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CSO: 3442/252

NAMPULA PRISONS SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Gil do Rosario]

[Text] The farm production indices for the 1982-83 harvest for the prison centers in Rex, Nampula, and Iapala, Ribaue, were satisfactory, contributing to the self-sufficiency achieved by the prisoners in food and the marketing of surplus. To this end, the prison center in Rex raises vegetables on a 3-hectare area, producing 300 kilograms of onions in addition to large quantities of lettuce, kale and other vegetables as well.

Where rice is concerned, it was possible to harvest about 3500 kilograms. That prison center also marketed 15 pounds of cashews, a product of strategic importance to our economy.

In the livestock production sector, the results obtained there were about 90 hogs and goats, while on the other hand call for the introduction of other species as well, such as rabbits, ducks and pigeons, in the near future.

In the craft production sector, there are productive units working in East Indian rosewood and tulip wood, carving and shaping such items as ash trays and others.

It should be noted that this sector was launched in September of 1983 and yielded 12,000 MT in the first month, 18,000 MT in the second month, and most recently, more than 14,000 MT.

The weaving sector was launched in September 1983, and has produced rugs, baskets and other craft objects for sale to the public, with a total yield of 12,000 MT.

It would be stressed that on that same date, the prison center in Rex, Nampula, launched other light industry sectors consistent with the economic and social directives of the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party. For example, tin working and carpentry sections were established, along with a bakery, which opened in November of 1983.

The bakery, the last sector at that prison center to begin operation, has achieved a substantial level of bread production for consumption by the prisoners, both on the premises there and in the provincial prison.

The prison center in Iapala, for its part, produced sunflowers, cassava, corn, peanuts and mapira, not to mention citrus and other types of fruits as well as tobacco.

As far as we could establish a few days ago from the director of the Nampula Provincial Prison, Vitorino Jone, the Iapala center produced cassava on an area of about 13 hectares, part of which was consumed by the prisoners, while a surplus totaling 8,000 meticals was marketed.

In connection with financial profitability based on the surplus production, our interlocutor stressed that the fruit grown and marketed totaled 6,000 MT from the sales of citrus fruits including oranges, tangerines, lemons and grapefruit, as well as papayas and bananas.

As to the sunflower yield, it totaled 35,000 MT, while five sacks of mapira for the prisoners' use were produced.

The farm production of Burley tobacco came to about 600 kilograms, while an area of 6 hectares has been planted for this season.

Again in connection with farm production at the Iapala prison center, it is important to note that for the present 1983-84 farm season, peanuts have been planted for cultivation over an area of 3 hectares.

Finally, in the campaign to combat illiteracy just ended, the 80 percent level was reached for the first, second and third years of the Adult Education Subsystem, for the two prison centers.

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CSO: 3442/252

DREDGING WORK ON QUELIMANE PORT PROGRESSING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The development of the work of dredging the narrow wharf channel in the port of Quelimane is well-advanced, a source from the Mozambican Dredging Enterprise (EMODRAGA) has informed the daily DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE. This same source said that the navigability there is regarded as optimal, and vessels can proceed to load and unload in proper position, whether the tide is in or out.

This situation is the result of the successful work which has been pursued there for the past 6 months by that enterprise, using its Herz dredger. Moreover, an EMODRAGA team is expected to arrive in Quelimane today to take the Herz dredger to Maputo, where it is needed for the repair of a dry dock.

The entire maneuvering area in the port of Quelimane has now been dredged. The anchorage in the provincial capital of Zambezia has not been dredged for more than 4 years, which led to silting, since the rivers which empty into that channel constantly carry a great deal of detritus to it.

The dredging work in the maneuvering area is scheduled to continue for some time, since the goals sought have not yet been achieved. "This is because the port of Quelimane was full of mud and very fine sand, aggravated by the fact that it had not been dredged for more than 4 years, although this should be done annually," the same source said.

It was further learned that other ports in the provinces of Inhambane and Zambezia will also be dredged in the course of this year.

According to these same reports, hydrographic surveys have been begun in the capital of the country in connection with minor operations involving the Matola dock bridge, the wharf for fishing vessels, as well as the Naval Sea Club and Catembe areas.

With regard to the work in the port of Beira, the source at EMODRAGA said that it has been interrupted for the time being due to a minor breakdown of the dredger Rovuma, which is being repaired by the Beira Ship Repair Enterprises (RENAB).

According to what DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE was told, the work is scheduled to resume as soon as possible, and will extend until July of this year.

The dredging work in the port of Beira began 4 months ago, with a preliminary hydrographic survey project involving the docks and the canal itself. Both Mozambican and Dutch workers participated in this operation.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS STOLEN FROM STATE ADMINISTRATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Joao Carimo]

[Text] Construction materials worth about 200 contos have been taken from the maintenance section warehouses of the APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property] in Quelimane. This act was established during the "fine-tooth comb" phase of Operation Product in the capital of Zambezia. Among the materials missing are 5,000 sacks of cement, fibrocement plates, locks, plumbing fixtures, lamps, mosquito netting, nails, faucets, roofing tiles and iron items. Investigation to establish who is responsible is pending.

The removal of this material was discovered by a brigade of the Provincial Operational Command which paid a visit to the APIE during the "fine-tooth comb" phase last November, in order to become familiar with the problems hindering the repair of buildings in the city of Quelimane.

In an inspection made of the maintenance section in this administration, serious disorganization was found. Not all of the stock records were consistent with the material on hand. On the other hand, the section workers did not know and could not explain where the material shown on the records as having been released was used.

In addition to the lack of checks on the use of materials, the workers themselves did not know for what purposes certain materials found in the warehouses were intended.

The alleged almost "miraculous" theft of the materials entrusted to certain workers for building repair was the most important discovery reported to us.

In this connection, we were told of what seems to be an extremely fantastic and paradoxical case. For example, an ironworker in the maintenance department was given a faucet with which to replace a faulty one in a house. Five minutes later he returned to the section to ask for another, claiming that the first had been stolen, although he could not explain how.

Situations analogous to this, involving the disappearance of materials, are common in these departments.

In 1983, the APIE received about 1,400 contos' worth of construction materials from the DIMAC in Quelimane. The materials included cement, iron, ornamental

tiles, metal plates, paint, hardware, plumbing fixtures, mosquito netting, glass, faucets and nails. However, there are many houses still today which have been awaiting repairs since 1979. In many homes, although the tenants have asked the APIE for repairs, windows still remain without screens and doors without locks for years. Yet every year, these departments receive substantial quantities of construction materials for the repair and maintenance of buildings.

One fact frequently mentioned by the tenants, and also taken up at the 13th Session of the Provincial Assembly in Zambezia held this month, is the fact that the APIE will not compensate the tenants who, on their own initiative and at their own expense and effort, buy materials and repair the premises.

Sectorial Reorganization

In analyzing the situation found in those departments, an official in the province of Zambezia, Mario da Grace Machungo, said that it is necessary to undertake the reorganization of the APIE and to eliminate the whole range of corruption and nepotism found in the department. "We cannot tolerate corruption and nepotism in the state apparatus," Mario Machungo said in this connection.

During that analysis, Mario Machungo ordered a review of all of the criteria for the allocation of housing. According to his instructions, all of the base structures should participate in the discussion and formulation of these criteria.

As to the tenants who have always lived in the city of Quelimane and who abandoned their own homes to accept state housing, each such case should be carefully analyzed so that they can return to their own homes, making room for the most needy citizens among the workers transferred from other provinces and cooperative workers. This same criterion should be utilized in the allocation of housing units.

"We cannot allow individuals who have always lived here in the city to leave their homes and take others, to the detriment of working citizens and cooperative technicians needed by the country," this official said.

Mario Machungo also criticized the system utilized by the APIE in nationalizing the real estate park, and he ordered a review of the cases involving the buildings of certain enterprises claimed by the APIE as its property without any legal justification. These buildings will have to be returned to their legitimate owners.

"We must offer these buildings which are not being used to the enterprises for rental, because they have a better capacity and greater means for maintaining them," the Zambezian leader said.

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CSO: 3442/248

MECHANIZED COTTON HARVESTING LAUNCHED IN NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Ricardo Raivoso]

[Text] During this farm season, the mechanized harvesting of cotton was introduced at the Meserepane and Metocheria state agricultural units in the province of Nampula. Mukhanmad Ubaidullaev, a Soviet agronomical engineer who was mainly responsible for the introduction of this process, told our reporter that this experiment, which will be extended to other units in the province, will represent a giant step forward in farm mechanization.

Engineer Ubaidullaev, who will complete his 3-year contract in our country in 1 month, said that the mechanized process will partially resolve the manpower shortage problem, one of the bottlenecks hindering the development of the cotton-growing sector in our country.

"Despite some notable advances in the technological field in the production of this textile fiber, the manpower shortage is a problem which has not to date been properly resolved," the Soviet technician added.

He said further that the work done has produced substantial improvements in the organization and planning of the production process, but in order to achieve the desired results, it is necessary that these improvements be continued and expanded.

One of the developments was the introduction of mechanized processes for the first time in the "machambas" of the Meserepane and Metocheria units, both in the Monapo district.

At present, the two units have two Soviet-manufactured cotton harvesters, which were recently purchased by the Nampula Cotton Enterprise.

Manpower Bottleneck

One of the hindrances to the development of cotton production, according to our interlocutor, is the shortage of manpower, especially for the harvesting of cotton. Mukhanmad Ubaidullaev said that if steps have not been taken to resolve the problem, the 1983-84 harvest might prove a failure.

"It is estimated that at least 500 kilograms of cotton have been lost per hectare, and this represents an average of 100-200 kilograms of fiber," he added.

The cotton harvesting season lasts from April to June. He said that this means that the product must be harvested within this period in order to fulfill the sowing plans.

But what happened during the last season was that it took about 6 months to harvest the cotton, because of which large quantities were lost and the cotton harvested deteriorated in quality.

"The average harvested per person during the 1980-81 season was 30 to 40 kilograms. This quantity declined substantially to 14 the following season, and to 12 in the season just ended," engineer Ubaidullaev said by way of example.

In speaking of the present season, he said that three operations have been simultaneously introduced in the cultivation of cotton in Meserepane and Metocheria. They are fertilizing, planting and use of weed killers. This process is carried out by two cotton combines, and this initiative developed after the delay caused by the Air Transportation and Work (TTA) enterprise, which should have begun aerial spraying work in the middle of November, but did not do so.

"Meserepane and Metocheria thus became the sites of the first experiment in the province, and with the introduction of this simultaneous process, the Nampula Cotton Enterprise saved about 240,000 plants by aerial spraying," he added.

Low Indices in 1983-84

The director of the Nampula Cotton Enterprise, in turn, said that although fulfillment of the plans for planting, which already cover 50 percent of the field area, will be fulfilled, the results of the harvest this season will be relatively low as compared to earlier years.

The reason for this failure, according to this source, is the use of about half of the total area of the Meserepane production unit for the introduction of food crops.

"This measure is designed basically to stabilize manpower, and the crops to be introduced are corn, cassava, bean and other vegetable crops and cashews," the enterprise director said.

The mechanized harvesting of corn will also be tried during this farm season on an experimental basis, and the Meserepane unit has already received the necessary combines.

5157

CSO: 3442/248

FIRST IRON-CEMENT SHIP BUILT BY NAVIPESCA

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 8 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] A fishing boat made from iron and cement is under construction at the NAVIPESCA enterprise in the city of Maputo. This type of vessel, the first of its kind to be built entirely in Mozambique for the fishing sector, opens up new prospects for the ship construction sector, owing to its resistance, economy and easy repair. The construction, this year, of three more ships of this type, but of larger dimensions, is included in the enterprise's plans.

Joao Mendonca, general director of NAVIPESCA, told DOMINGO that, owing to the fact that most of the materials that go into the construction of the ship are of native origin, its production will also be a means of saving foreign exchange for the country.

The ship in question, 11 meters in length, will consist of an engine room, a cold storage hold (where the fish will be stored), quarters for the crew, a hold for stowage and a control room.

Its framework is made entirely of iron with a netting system and it is covered with a layer of cement. To be used on it is a Volvo Penta 106 horsepower engine, and its production cost is estimated at 2,500 contos.

The "Cardenas," the name by which the ship will be known (in honor of the town of the same name in the Republic of Cuba, where some workers from the enterprise stayed for a period learning iron-cement ship construction techniques), will have its "christening into the sea" on May Day of this year, International Workers Day.

New Prospects for Small-Scale Fishing

According to Joao Mendonca, owing to its economic features, the construction of iron-cement vessels will mark a new phase in the sector. He also explained that this type of fishing boat is used mainly in the developing countries.

The experience came from Cuba, where 12 NAVIPESCA workers were trained for 6 months. The director of the enterprise added: "We also have the cooperation of a Cuban internationalist, a specialist in the construction of ships of the same type, who has already engaged in the very same activities in Vietnam, Yemen, Angola and now in Mozambique." In conclusion, our interlocutor said that there was included among the plans of the enterprise for this year the construction of three additional vessels of the same type, but with larger dimensions: 16 meters.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY FISHING COOPERATIVES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Jan 84 pp 8-9

[Text] The Eduardo Mondlane and Josina Machel Fishermen's Cooperatives in the localities of Macaneta and Machubo, respectively, in Marracuene District, Maputo Province, are bent upon a qualitative and quantitative improvement in their production, based on a constructive spirit adopted by all their members, with regard to combating the hunger that is developing in our country.

Hence, one of the main concerns (the methods for resolving it are being debated at the two fishing centers) relates to the collection of fish from the areas of activity to the surrounding populations, avoiding the latter's having to go often to the seashores in search of fish and shellfish.

The reporter from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE who went to the aforementioned locations found out how the great battle against hunger is being waged. When the head of the Eduardo Mondlane Fishermen's Cooperative, Cesar Quembo, was contacted, he began by describing the development of that unit, which currently is adding 25 members, claiming that the rainfall since mid-November has revived the fishermen's hopes, because the attainment of higher production indexes is contingent on the presence of rain.

He said: "Our cooperative was created in 1978, and at that time consisted of 68 members who, with the low yield that we were achieving, began to stop work, engaging in other activities within the locality. This year, we have as factors leading us to low production the problem of the drought which, day by day, is assuming increasingly greater dimensions."

He went on to say: "As for equipment, we have received great backing during recent months from the Provincial Directorate of Industry and Energy; and, at the present time, we have a motor boat in addition to various implements for fishing. This fact has contributed to the entry of more members into our production unit."

Products for the Fishermen

According to the information gathered by DM from that individual, every month the DPIE provides considerable quantities of food products (such as 10 bags of corn per month) with a view toward promoting fishing activity,

an initiative prompted by the fulfillment of one of the directives from the Congress regarding the battle against hunger.

Mentioning in this connection the marketing of the nearly 100 kilograms of fish per day attained by that cooperative, Cesar Quembo told us that, owing to the lack of transportation, the population walks to the premises, because "it has become difficult for us to carry the fish to the market at the district headquarters, a distance of 8 kilometers. However, the main activity at present is concentrated on raising production, so that it will reach everyone.

"With a view toward the creation of suitable infrastructures for the operation of the cooperative, we are building a new headquarters for the sector, where our offices will be set up, as well as the storage place for the fishing equipment. Now, when it rains, the water enters this hut, ruining our furniture," remarked the head of the Eduardo Mondlane Fishermen's Cooperative, showing our reporter the roof of the house where the headquarters of that unit, which is in precarious condition, is operating at present.

Gradual Development

At the Josina Machel Fishermen's Cooperative, in the locality of Machubo, according to informed sources on the premises, there has been a gradual increase in production, as well as in the types of organization whereby it has been formed. At present, that unit is engaged in two main activities, namely, the cutting of firewood and the catching of fish and shellfish by trawling to land; and, according to information obtained from the supervisors of operations in sectors of activity in the area, this is one of the most developed in Maputo Province.

Fernando Eugenio, in charge of production in that cooperative, when invited by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE to comment on the operation of that sector, began by saying "Currently, all of us are working with a spirit of proper coordination resulting in greater productivity; to the point where we can claim that, every day, we succeed in catching nearly 100 kilograms of fish."

He added: "We do not yet have a place where we can store our daily production, although there is a plan at the Provincial Directorate of Industry and Energy to set up a small cold storage facility; and we are now doing everything possible to be able to have everything we produce consumed. Thanks to an agreement that exists between the Maragra sugar factory and our cooperative, we channel most of our production to that sector, for the purpose of supplying its workers. However, on some days, the fish spoils for lack of a cooling facility; although we are working on the process for drying fish, so as to collect it for other parts of the province."

The head of production at the Josina Machel Fishermen's Cooperative, while conversing with the reporter, remarked with an air of concern: "If we had a vehicle, the problems in collecting our production would be non-existent, because we would take the fish to the village and there the Home Trade

structural entities would assume responsibility for the rest of the work. You know, sir, it is over 50 kilometers from here to the district headquarters; anyway, it is impossible for us to manage transporting the fish. It is for this reason that Maragra has become our leading consumer."

Over 30 Contos in the Bank

"As a feature of the gradual development of our cooperative since it was created in mid-1977, it has not been until the last few months that we succeeded in depositing 33,000 meticals, the result of sales of the fish caught by the cooperative members. The amount, which will increase monthly from a quantitative standpoint, is used exclusively to purchase fishing equipment that will ensure the continuity of our activity." The person who told us this was Alberto Chirindza, an accountant for the Josina Machel Fishermen's Cooperative.

Alberto Chirindza remarked: "The district headquarters is located rather far away, and since that is where the agency of the People's Development Bank is, we are temporarily going there to deposit the money. Although the latter is used to buy materials for fishing, spending under 3,000 meticals, we sell the production of only 1 day and buy what we need. Since we began depositing the money in the bank, we have never withdrawn it."

Discussing the prices used in selling fish, our interlocutor said that they compensate completely for the fishermen's efforts. One need only remark that to the public, a kilogram of fish costs 90, 60 and 40 meticals, respectively, for first, second and third grade. As for Maragra, owing to the fact that this sector of activity provides the fishermen with food products, the fixed schedule is 78, 40 and 35 meticals for the same type of quality fish.

Cutting Firewood

From what we gathered from Fernando Eugenio, head of production at the Josina Machel Fishermen's Cooperative, the 47 members that it contains, of whom 30 are women, are also engaged in cutting firewood to supply the Munsizi Communal Village, a few kilometers from the unit, as well as Maragra.

Hence, the leading activities carried out at the Josina Machel are fish production and cutting firewood. The latter is assigned to the women personnel, as we were told on the premises. Firewood production began less than 6 months ago, as a response to a need, first of the members of the cooperative themselves, and secondly to that of Maragra, and the population of the neighboring village, as well as sales to several individuals who have gone there.

Fernando Eugenio commented: "The proceeds from the sales of firewood and shellfish guarantee that all our members will have a certain monthly wage, and also a sum of money to be deposited in the bank. This success creates a good understanding among the members of the cooperative and, as a result of this fact, we have a rather satisfactory production, in this case added to the

visits paid by the rain during the past few days, which has certainly revived our hopes."

According to that individual, the cooperative needs, as a priority, a tractor to collect the production. With regard to the equipment, the cooperative operates with a sailboat and also a fishnet, because of the type of fishing used in the sector: fishing by trawling to land.

We Have Fish But We Need Clothing and Other Products

The head of the Josina Machel Fishermen's Cooperative, Adriano Mathe, stated: "We have a great deal of fish, but we lack other food products, such as rice, corn, flour and sugar. We also are greatly in need of clothing and footwear. These issues constitute our main problems."

And he added: "We do not have a hunger problem, because we are producers. The concern is clothing and other manufactured products. The women and children go around half naked, while we have money from the sale of fish and firewood. We prefer to sell the fish to whoever can guarantee us a supply of products that we need, or make a direct barter between shellfish and clothing, footwear and food products."

Adriano Mathe claimed that, although there are difficulties, the members understand the problems that the country is facing, something that has been reflected in the great endeavor for production. "We shall stop fishing when all of us are sick, and not when clothing is lacking. We shall continue to produce. It is important to stress the need for the higher-level structural entities to back us," he declared.

Mathe is an old man. He does not know his age, but he can say that he has been engaged in fishing activity for over half a century. "It's a shame. I have no document that mentions my age. Before independence, in Xibalo, a foreman on what was then the Lourenco Marques railroad threw all my papers into the sea."

Some members of the Josina Machel Fishermen's Cooperative claimed that Adriano Mathe is the cooperative's "weatherman." He has been given the job of reporting every day on whether the features shown by the waves are favorable for casting the net. This is due to the great amount of experience that he has in this area.

2909

CSO: 3442/256

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

TRAINING FOR RAILROAD WORKERS--More than 300 workers of the Beira Railroad-Port Complex will benefit from the advancement of their professional and academic education as part of the program for the training of cadres at the local level envisaged for next year. The aforementioned program includes various skilled, professional training and educational courses. According to the information given to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE (DM) by the officials in charge of human resources for that strategic company, the departments in charge of the training of cadres are studying the feasibility of introducing new courses in order to respond to the needs of the development of the complex. Our source stressed also that the departments in charge of the training area were making an effort to have coordinated action on the subject among the port and railroad sectors next year. Until this year, the courses have been separate, that is, each sector planned and executed according to its own capabilities. In the meantime, the 1983 school year closed at the Professional Training Center located in the lodge of the Mozambique Railroad Company-Center (CFM), where 213 workers took 13 different specialized courses in the railroad sector. The training, which included skilled and basic training courses, resulted in very high passing levels. Of the 242 workers who reached the end of the year, only 29 failed. Also in the Professional Training Center, 491 workers attended adult education courses at the secondary level, 78 having completed the 5th level and 21, the 6th level. At the same time, the director of that professional training center said also that the CFM Center is surveying the literacy and adult education situation at all sector levels. This purpose of this action is to learn how the fight against ignorance is being assumed by the railroad workers. It should be noted that the CFM-Center has a roster estimated at 14,000 workers, who are taken in consideration in the various courses of professional and academic education at the various levels. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Jan 84 p 3] 8711

EMOCHA CONSTRUCTING MACHINE-BUILDING CENTER--The largest machine building center in Zambezia for the manufacture of equipment is under construction at EMOCHA, Gurue District. The machine-building center is also going to build equipment for agriculture and industry. A provisional machine shop is operating at EMOCHA at this time and has begun the manufacture of fixtures and some plant equipment. The aforementioned center has already produced 28,000 aluminum dishes for the company, and the manufacture of forks, spoons and knives is now planned. The EMOCHA machine-building project is financed by

the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the African Development Bank and the Organization of Petroleum Producers and Exporters (OPEC).
[Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Jan 84 p 16] 8711

PLANE FOR CARTOGRAPHIC STUDIES ACQUIRED--The Mozambican Tea Company (EMOCHA) in Gurue District recently acquired a plane that will be used in the development of cartography in all the tea-growing regions in that area of the country, encompassing the areas of Milange and Ile. This plane was purchased from a French company that specializes in cartography. According to a source from that company connected with the purchase, the plane will also be used for the transportation of goods as well as flowers that EMOCHA grows for export. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Jan 84 p 16] 8711

RENAB FIGURES FOR 1983--To date, the Ship Repair Company of Beira (RENAB) has restored in its dock and at the pier 73 vessels belonging to the joint and national companies that conduct fishing activities in territorial waters. The business manager of that company, Joao Portela Macuba, who revealed that information to the DM, said that noteworthy among the work performed last year was that of treating surfaces, boiler-making, piping, and ship mechanics. As our interviewee said, only the support of the shipowners (customers of RENAB) has made it possible to moderate some material difficulties felt in what he considered "small, through medium, to large" repairs. At the present time, there are eight vessels of EMOPESCA, two of PESCAMAR and one of the Maritime Administration undergoing improvements at the aforementioned work unit, depending on the parts damaged. In response to the question of the DM regarding the target reached, Joao Portela Macuba said that "compared to previous years, the work performed strikes a balanced figure because we have made an average of 70 to 80 repairs." According to our interviewee, RENAB has 686 workers and a capacity to support up to 4,500 tons in the dry-dock, which has an estimated length of 117 meters and a width of 17 meters. That expert said among other things that his company has performed repairs on foreign ships at the pier, the time required depending on what the vessels needed. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Jan 84 p 2] 8711

ROCK-CRUSHING CENTER TO OPEN--One of the largest rock-crushing industries in the country, with a capacity to produce 100 cubic meters of rock per hour is going to go into operation early this year at the Siluvo quarry in the Nhamatanda District of Sofala. Operational trials of that equipment are currently underway. According to the statements of engineer Inocentes Vembana, director of PROMAC, a company connected with the production of construction materials in Sofala, the entrance into operation of the facilities is going to increase the production of ballast, very important in the civil construction industry. Another advantage brought about by the entrance into operation of the Begeud equipment is the increase of production and productivity, which will be translated into the reduction of the work schedule from 24 to 16 hours per day and the conservation of manpower. In fact, the facilities--the project of which was estimated at 200,000 contos because of its modernization--are going to use little labor force, enabling the workers to be freed for other jobs. Our interviewee said also that the installation of the

new equipment will enable the old machinery of the quarry to be maintained without causing any breaks in production. The old facilities have a capacity to produce 25 cubic meters of ballast per hour. One of the Mozambican technicians connected with the work of the new rock-crusher told our reporter that the assembly proceeded at a satisfactory rate and that the machinery is operating normally. All of the equipment of the new rock-crusher was imported from France and the work of assembly had the participation of Mozambican technicians. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Jan 84 p 3] 8711

AGRIZA PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1983--One hundred and forty-three tons of various types of crops, including cotton, corn, beans and horticultural crops, was the production level achieved during the 1982-83 farming season by the Agroindustrial Company of the Middle Zambeze (AGRIZA). This figure corresponds to the production of an area of 423 hectares of the 602 hectares that had been programmed in the regions of Caia (Sofala) and Mutarara in Tete. Information gathered by our reporters from Novais Baeras, alternate director of that farm unit, reveals that in the Caia area, where 150 hectares had been envisaged for the corn plan, only 128 were cultivated; production of horticultural crops was 19 tons. Similarly in Mutarara, Tete Province, of the 250 hectares planned for the 1982-83 farming season, only 170 hectares were cultivated. With regard to corn production in that region of Tete Province, of the 150 hectares originally planned, only 69 were fulfilled; while in the case of beans, of the 50 hectares planned, nothing was utilized. "That is due to many already well known factors, noteworthy being the great drought that affected the major part of the regions of our country," our interviewee explained. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Jan 84 p 3] 8711

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE PRAISED--More than 2,000 persons paraded through the streets of the city of Inhambane in a demonstration of support for Law 4/78, which introduces compulsory military service. The parade ended at Workers Square, where a great popular rally directed by the governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, was held. At that time, democratic mass organizations presented a message that expressed the determination of the local youths to participate in the tasks of defense of the fatherland by joining the Armed Forces of Mozambique, the popular militia and the local forces. In an impromptu speech delivered on that occasion, the governor of Inhambane hailed the population of the province for their determination in the fight against the armed bands. In that regard, Jose Pascoal Zandamela referred to the destruction of the camps of the armed bands in the districts of Morrumbene and Inhambane. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 p 1] 8711

MAPUTO PORT BOTTLENECK--Tons of products shipped from the northern part of the country, including sunflower seed, cotton and timber, have now begun to be collected by their respective consignees, after remaining for more than a month in the Coastal Shipping Zone A, in the port of Maputo, our reporters learned yesterday from a source at the port. The products which were kept at the docks at Maputo for more than a month belonged to three enterprises with headquarters in the capital. They are the Associated Oil Factories (FASOL),

Woods of Mozambique, E.E. (MADEMO), and Texiom. Some of the products, the sunflower seeds in particular, were already deteriorating. Our source said that Texiom was the first of the consignee enterprises to collect its order. "We take the concern about space raised by the workers in Coastal Shipping Zone A very seriously. I should tell you that the prolonged stay of our product at the Maputo docks was caused by a shortage of transportation facilities," all reporters were told by a Texiom worker, who went to Coastal Shipping Zone A yesterday afternoon to load the truck belonging to his enterprise. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 84 p 8] 5157

SUGAR RESEARCH URGED--The governor of Zambezia, Mario Machungo, who recently visited the sugar-producing unit in Luabo, recommended to the Sena Sugar technicians that they undertake a study of the varieties of domestic sugar cane planted by the people. According to Mario Machungo, such a study might lead to the discovery and testing of a variety suited to sugar production here. "The task of the technician is not only to be present on the labor front, but also to promote and carry out research with a view to the utilization of all of our assets," Mario Machungo said in this connection. The head of the Province of Zambezia said that research and the study of the development of the sugar industry in the country is the main duty of the National Sugar Institute and all of the technicians in the branch. He added that the testing of domestic varieties suited to sugar production might be done through experimentation with the crossing of our varieties with others. Mario Machungo, who visited the areas where the varieties currently under study at Sena Sugar in Luabo are being tested, praised the conclusions which have already been obtained by the technicians at the enterprise, and recommended more profound study. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 84 p 1] 5157

INCOMATI SUGAR PRODUCTION--The Incomati Sugar Refinery produced 16,410.3 tons of sugar during the 1983 season, according to reports obtained by our reporters from the director general of this production unit, which is located in Xinavane, Province of Maputo. With an installed milling capacity of 2,400 tons of sugar cane per day, the Incomati Sugar Refinery functioned throughout the season which began in June and ended in September with 4,200 hectares of cane fields. According to the information given NOTICIAS by the director general of that sugar unit, 16,410.3 tons of sugar were produced during the season in the year just ended. According to Correia Lopes, the main difficulty encountered by the Incomati Sugar Refinery during the season was the shortage of water for irrigation, apart from the problems in the material supply sector and those resulting from the antiquated state of the factory equipment. These problems are shared by the other five sugar-producing enterprises in the country. Other activities carried out by this unit, which is located in Xinavane, Province of Maputo, were oriented basically toward the raising of cattle within the context of the national supply plan. Currently, the unit has 4,000 head of livestock. It also has areas in which it produces foodstuffs for consumption by its workers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jan 84 p 2] 5157

NAMIBIA

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON YEAR'S DEVELOPMENT

Attorney General Statement

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Dec 83 p 6

[Editorial: "SWA Laws"]

[Text] The remarks made by retiring Attorney General Don Brunette on the status of the law in the country deserve serious attention.

It is understandable that the Southwest, due to the special course of its history during the last 10 years, is in a transition stage and that actually every phase of the state economy will be subject to a process of regeneration.

The legal system of the country will of course not be excluded. It too will show deficiencies which will need correction.

Lawyer Brunette, after 6 years of intensive experience with the legal system of the Southwest, was able to put his finger precisely on the real problems.

The disintegrated nature of the Code of Law and the fact that the country has a collection of laws from various origins simply cannot be tolerated indefinitely.

Lawyer Brunette's suggestion for a legal committee to consolidate the laws and indicate the necessary corrections is definitely the right plan at the right time.

We believe that, with that suggestion, Lawyer Brunette has left a great farewell thought to the Southwest in a worthy and critical manner.

By way of reply: Thank you, Lawyer Brunette, for all your other work over the past 6 years. Also for your healthy relationship with the news media. We wish you strength in the more numerous duties awaiting you in your new area of work. To you and yours: very best wishes.

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SWANU President's Message

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Dec 83 p g

[Speech by SWANU President Moses Katjiuonga: "Give VPK (Multi-Party Conference) a Fair Change"]

[Text] The historic Namibia Multi Party Conference which met on 12 November undoubtedly was the largest practical political achievement of our people in their long struggle for national reconciliation and unity and their search for solutions for our numerous problems. The future will decide on the long-term value of the VPK; the beginning, however, was a roaring and promising success.

Most of our important political leaders have finally realized that if the country continuously experiences adversity with problems such as political insecurity, social regression and economic stagnation, then petty jealousy, national splintering and political cockfighting are a waste of time and energy. The interest of Namibia and the welfare of the people must be given priority. I wish you luck! Bravo, all my colleagues who have worked so hard to make the VPK a reality and a hope for the future.

The VPK is a product of the joint attempts of the initiators and participants. There is no "Big Brother." No one was pirated. No one was "taken over" by someone else. The door is open for anyone who wants to participate on that basis and with a feeling of national responsibility.

The initiators of the VPK believe that, at a time when our country is experiencing an increasing moral and political crisis, what Namibians actually do for Namibia is much more important than what they pretend to be doing or say they will do for Namibia. We must do something ourselves, especially because others are not able to do anything for our country.

Dr Witness Mangwende, the minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe, said recently that they--the front line states--are at their wit's end and don't know how to act toward South Africa with respect to Namibia. In other words, the VPK is a struggle of our own ranks to bring about the right to national self-determination and independence. According to the WINDHOEK ADVERTISER of 12 December 1983 the president of Nigeria, Shehu Shagari, asked for new proposals to end the impasse in which Namibia's independence has landed. He said: "We must stop complaining while doing nothing. . . We can . . . continue to condemn South Africa. We can reject the coupling (between Cuban troops withdrawal and Namibia's independence). This is the same old story. But what other strategies do the United Nations, the non-aligned countries and the OAU have? Thus, in a few words, the VPK is a Namibian initiative to find a new strategy to end the current impasse.

If the mutual differences of the parties involved are taken into account, the VPK was a tremendous achievement. Within 14 days--not 40 years (the United Nations) or more (South Africa), or the over 10 years of certain people who are appointed as the "only and true representatives"--we have achieved and concluded the following:

1. Resolution 435 continues to be the only concrete plan of independence for Namibia, but certain problems are encountered with respect to its implementation.
2. Our people must always exercise their national right to self-determination when the future of the country is being decided.

3. The independence of Namibia must be acceptable internally and must be recognized abroad.

4. The international community, including the UN and South Africa, must treat all Namibian political parties equally and impartially.

5. We, the VPK, will ask all the parties involved in Namibia's independence to discuss ways in which to end the current impasse.

6. In an independent Namibia there must be (a) a democratic and representative government, (b) a community with equal rights based on a healthy economic system, (c) national sovereignty and territorial inviolability, (d) recognition of fundamental human rights and (e) termination of hostilities and achieving the greatest possible degree of national reconciliation and healthy human relations.

We have also established the following committees: (a) a Media Committee to inform the press and the public about the VPK, (b) a Financial Committee to collect funds for the VPK and (c) a National Economic Committee to study all the economic problems of our country and to consider alternative solutions.

It is possible that when we get together again on 18 January 1984, we will form additional committees, for example a committee for constitutional problems and a committee which will devote attention to the activities of the current government.

The VPK is creating a unique opportunity to find solutions for the problems of our country, since:

1. It is composed of various, but important, political parties which believe something has to be done to solve our problems. For us, the members of the VPK, there is currently not a single party which represents all the people of Namibia or which has the exclusive right to the solutions for all our problems. We all have to work together for the benefit of our country.

2. Most of us are well-known independent freedom fighters. We have a long history of rejecting foreign domination, be it by South Africa or by joint international colonialism. Therefore we have a good opportunity to build bridges by taking various steps which will build up trust and encourage national reconciliation, and which will insure that an independent Namibia will not necessarily become a tool in the hands of a foreign power or a military threat for neighboring states. In other words, the VPK, and not South Africa or those who want to acquire everything for themselves and "discipline" others, offers the best chance for bringing about a rapid political change in Namibia.

The VPK is hopeful that there will be a way out of the current frustration; however, it has also created jealousy, fear and panic among a group of people with hidden political motives. The only thing most of these people have in common are their fear that the VPK will be successful and their deep disappointment over their own failure to keep the VPK from getting established and, now, to let it disintegrate. Moreover, they are usually very dishonest and their goals, methods and approaches are confused. They always sing the same tunes against the VPK, but they can never agree on developing a common plan of action through means of practical alternatives.

It is our duty to disappoint those divisive and aimless elements and to convince the majority of our people of the cause of the VPK through honesty, integrity and sincerity. Fellow Namibians, give the VPK a fair chance to see whether it will succeed or fail. There are some people who are afraid to do something because they are afraid of failing. Those who still have to prove the success of their own action and tactics do not have the right to tell us what to do. Time will tell.

SWANU, as always, will go out of its way to help make the VPK a national success. This year was the year of the historical Namibian Multi Party Conference, and the new year must affirm that the VPK is steadfastly putting us on the road to national self-determination and independence.

Review of Year

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Dec 83 p 7

[Article by Max du Preez: "1983: Meaningful Year for Southwest; Politicians Searching for New Way Out"]

[Text] Windhoek--Besides the regular quota of VIP visits, conferences, optimistic statements on independence which is just around the corner, and hysteria from the Third World and the Communist bloc, 1983 was not exactly a newsworthy year for the Southwest.

However, history will probably tell that this was an extremely meaningful year for the struggling mandated territory of South Africa.

It was meaningful because it was a year in which opinions and feelings have crystallized. A year in which certain realities have finally dawned on Southwesterners. A year in which it became apparent how strongly the Southwest is influenced by incidents happening in its southern and northern neighboring countries. A year which has proven to the last doubters that SWAPO cannot win the war--and neither can South Africa.

The year 1983 also stands out because two things did not happen: until now there has been no progress in the negotiations which are to bring the Southwest closer to independence, and the only South African action in the area worth mentioning has only just now started--in the final throes of 1983. On a limited scale, according to the Chief of the South African Armed Forces, General Constand Viljoen.

A time of action and unrest could lie ahead, however, since there are signs that SWAPO is getting ready for a large infiltration action early next year. The year started with the elimination of the interim government after Mr Danie Hough, as Administrator General, symbolized the dissatisfaction of the South African Government with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) by refusing to repeal a law of the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers had to resign.

Anti South-African feelings ran high, even among extreme moderates, and this was the atmosphere inherited by Dr Willie van Niekerk, causing him serious problems up until today.

Looking back, the clash between the DTA and South Africa was a good thing because it has helped diminish the image of DTA as a puppet of South Africa. It was not the intention at the time, however, and the key man of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, has been speaking with certain cabinet members only through middlemen so far.

Dr Van Niekerk soon realized that the seat of a one-man government is a very hot one, and he started almost immediately negotiating with party leaders on the composition of a state council. For the first time leftist parties such as SWANU and SWAPO Democrats were involved in that sort of negotiations with South Africa. It was interesting that the previously strong role of the armed forces was replaced by the Department of Foreign Affairs in the negotiations and planning under Dr Van Niekerk.

Ultimately everyone rejected the state council idea--primarily due to the basic distrust of South Africa. But the internal parties have sensed that the idea of getting together around a table and developing plans for the future is perhaps the only solution for parties other than SWAPO to remain relevant. Hence an extremely interesting and meaningful exercise got started.

Three political leaders got together and negotiated entire nights to try and understand each other: Mr Moses Kitjiuanga of the former Maoist SWANU, Mr Andreas Shipanga of SWAPO Democrats, former senior SWAPO leader, and Mr Dirk Mudge of the DTA. Later Mr Justus Garoeb of the Damara Council, a man considered to be the new rising star, and Captain Hans Diergaardt of the Baster Liberators joined them.

That new "Gang of five" gave birth to the Multi Party Conference (VPK) which has already completed its first session with an imposing demonstration of reconciliation and determination.

Suddenly internal politics looked completely different. The ethnic-oriented pro-South African DTA no longer dominated the stage all alone and the big fight between the DTA and the white National Party suddenly faded into a side issue. Leaders who thus far had been seen as allies of SWAPO have become irrevocably involved in internal politics.

Toward the middle of 1984 the VPK will probably have become an interim government which could govern the country even up to independence. However, the chance that they will avoid a Muzorewa experience and will succeed in capturing the "hearts and minds" of the masses must still be considered very slight.

First, there won't be any money for development: economically the country is literally bankrupt, and the South African fountains are not as plentiful as before. Mineral prices are low, unemployment is high, and even if it should rain now, it will take years for agriculture to recover. Ethnic governments have wasted a great amount of money, as was proven by the sometimes strange evidence for the Thirion investigative Commission.

Moreover, the new government will necessarily be coupled to the security forces--who are not liked by everyone--no matter how hard they try to avoid that coupling. In attacking the VPK, SWAPO has used the expected but deadly argument that it is a front for South Africa.

Few South Africaners are willing to accept the fact that in the eyes of many blacks a coupling with South Africa is the worst thing one could do to anyone in the Southwest. Another factor is that the VPK government cannot offer peace, and that is the greatest desire in Ovambo and Kavango.

Numerous black Southwesterners are suspicious and think that the VPK might delay independence, while many of them are waiting to see whether the VPK will indeed achieve what the people want--and whether that will get by South Africa.

The Southwest question which this year certainly has had the greatest news coverage--also internationally--is the action of the security forces and especially the battle machine in the north, Koevoet, against the civilian population.

In two important cases, courts have found that political detainees died during detention after the police had attacked them, and various soldiers and policemen were condemned because of murder, rape and attack on civilians, with further claims being made in that respect almost daily. There is serious concern that that sort of action and the weak discipline, especially in Koevoet, unnecessarily benefits SWAPO.

As to international negotiations, the only meaningful developments were: the visit of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, after the Security Council had asked him to intervene and look for a solution; the withdrawal of France from the Western contact group which is putting considerable pressure on the United States; and the recent discussion in Europe of Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Dr Chester Crocker, the assistant secretary of state charged with Africa, and his discussions with the Portuguese government which could lead to a new round of discussions with the MPLA government.

With the American presidential election getting closer, the Americans will certainly try harder to prove progress in Angola and the Southwest, but not so hard that a lack of success can be considered a failure for their department of state. Cuban withdrawal from Angola continues to be the only obstacle, and after the Grenada humiliation, the Cubans certainly will not give in too easily to the Americans again.

A new round of discussions with the MPLA could be extremely significant, however, especially because the first round almost led to an agreement under which the south of Angola would have been completely demilitarized. A new big SWAPO invasion in the Southwest and South Africa's counter action could spoil this, however.

Furthermore, a new potential obstacle is already looming ahead: the demand of VPK leaders to be full participants in the negotiations instead of being represented by South Africa, as was the case until now.

The result of the referendum in South Africa at least had a clear influence on Southwest politics; it has considerably weakened the bargaining position of the white National Party of the Southwest.

That party had based its bargaining position precisely on the notion that the South African Government could be pressured with a far-right reaction if not enough attention was given to the NP in the Southwest. The unexpected full participation in the VPK--after they even had refused to participate in the State Council--probably is partly due to the realization of the NP leaders themselves that their bargaining position is much weaker than it was 2 or 3 years ago.

For the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO, the year 1983 was not a very good one. What was supposed to have been its greatest military operation ever failed miserably at the beginning of the year when only seven of the several hundred elite fighters succeeded in infiltrating the country.

Since that time, the war in Ovambo has been at an unusually low level, and the armed forces have succeeded in shifting the conflict farther north. SWAPO's only success was its successful activation of West Kavango.

Political analysts agree, however, that the weak military display of SWAPO had no visible effect on its strong political support, and that besides the majority in Ovambo, it can now probably include Kavango as well.

SWAPO itself apparently has also started to realize that it should not put all its eggs in one military basket, and in a subtle manner it has started with an internal political program.

Not only did it appoint a respected traditional chief, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, who is living in the country, as vice president, but its entire internal wing has gained in status with men such as Danny Tjongarero and Dick Bessinger who is playing a prominent role again. Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO's publicity secretary and the strong man after the death of war secretary Peter Nanyemba, these days is increasingly using Harare as his base instead of Luanda, and an internal representative group of SWAPO had a historical meeting earlier this year with foreign leaders in one of the neighboring states.

One great influence on the Southwest which is underestimated is the progress of the UNITA rebel movement, which in August this year started a giant offensive. It occupied large new areas, conquered many villages, and caused the MPLA bad losses in manpower and morale. That strongly influences not only the war at the northern border of the Southwest, but also people's dispositions in that area, and international negotiations--especially the attempted withdrawal of the Cubans.

A good rainy season is something which would greatly benefit the Southwest in 1984 . . .

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CSO: 3401/40

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR--Moscow--A delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe (MLSTP), headed by Alda Graca do Espirito Santo of the Political Bureau of the CC [Central Committee], visited the Soviet Union from 16 to 27 November. The guests from Sao Tome took part in meetings in the section dealing with party organizational work, the propaganda section, the international section of the CC of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] and were received by Aleksey Chitikov, member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation visited the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan (Central Asia), where it became acquainted with the activities of the party organizations in the republic and of the Andizhan region. The members of the Sao Tome delegation called special attention to the great accomplishments of the Soviet workers in carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and of the later joint sessions of the CC of the CPSU, after expressing their high esteem for the vigorous efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet State in the maintenance and reinforcement of peace and the lending of political and technical-economic assistance to the countries in the process of development. The delegation also voiced its support of the sound principles set forth in Yuriy Andropov's statement of 24 November 1983. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Dec 83 p 12] 8089

CSO: 3442/239

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS COMMENT ON NAMIBIA, FOREIGN POLICY

On Angola Involvement

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 4 Jan 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Unwholesome Silence"]

[Text] Why don't the South African defense authorities tell the full story about everything that's going on in South Angola? Why are they circumventing inquiries by referring to an obsolete and incomplete explanation by the head of defense?

There can only be two reasons.

The first is that it might benefit the enemy to tell the full story.

However, the enemy knows the full story. He knows he is being attacked, as well as by whom and on how large a scale. He knows what damage is being inflicted.

At present South Africans are dependent on reports from Angola mainly issued by the enemy, which are probably exaggerated.

The second reason could be that it might be politically disadvantageous to the government.

South Africans remember a former secret involvement in Angola when the entire outside world was informed by their press about South African involvement while here it was being denied. At that time we had to withdraw in humiliation from a struggle in which we were immersed without the sanction of parliament or the knowledge of the public.

On Southwest Involvement

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 4 Jan 84 p 8

[Editorial: "The Price of War"]

[Text] The war at the northern border of the Southwest has already been dragging on for so many years that people often tend to accept it as "normal." Sometimes only when young men in the prime of life perish in the operational area are people

shocked into the realization that this dragging war not only costs astronomical amounts of money, but that it also claims a sad toll in human lives, and that talented and gifted young men sometimes die even before they have a chance to truly start living. And such a price may never be accepted as "normal" by a community.

Therefore it is sometimes necessary to survey the situation of the struggle and of the chain of events and participants keeping the war going.

In the first place, one should realize that the Southwest does not belong to one special group only, but that it is a country with many peoples. SWAPO came into being among the Owambo nation at a time when the prospects for political self-determination and independence which exist today were still far off. Meanwhile the Soviet Union has managed to become SWAPO's main backer, for reasons which do not have much to do with freedom for the people of the Southwest.

And then there are the Angolans who, although they got rid of their Portuguese rulers, have not had peace since that time. The communist-backed MPLA is trying to prevent the pro-western UNITA movement from taking over the government and in doing so they are carrying out the desire of the Marxist bosses by supplying bases and support to SWAPO. This has led to the situation that troops of that government recently also have come to blows with South African troops.

And then there are the people of the Southwest, who after many years of politicking have been unable to agree on the type of future they desire for their country. For that matter, large numbers of whites have not even accepted the idea that the Southwest should become independent, and the political momentum of the seventies has been hopelessly lost.

A political war like the one on the northern border of the Southwest cannot be settled with arms. Military action can never solve political problems. It can only buy time for politicians to solve their problems. The death of five young men once again shows that one should not consider that time unlimited.

Diplomacy Toward Neighbors Urged

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 23 Dec 83 p 6

[Editorial: "More Diplomacy"]

[Text] Mutual trust between the countries of southern Africa has already reached a new low. This week the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, addressed a straight warning to South Africa's neighbors that even stronger steps will be taken against any country which lets itself be used as a base of terrorist actions. In the past, military action was already taken against targets in Mozambique and Lesotho; however, that did not exactly result in a decrease of terrorist incidents. Thus southern Africa is about to experience a greater military involvement, which will not be to anyone's advantage since it would entirely destroy the economy of the area.

Peace can only be achieved on two conditions: that South Africa's neighbors accept the fact that it will not allow itself to be turned into a black-dominated unity state under outside pressure. That would only replace white domination

with black domination and would mean the end of the Afrikaners as a nation.

On the other hand, South Africa will have to hurry to reach a political settlement which will satisfy all the population groups within its borders.

Southern African problems are much too complicated to try to solve with armed violence. Increasing militarization has already become a serious obstacle on the road to peace. South Africa's neighbors are trying to answer South Africa's growing military budget with a growing military budget of their own. It has become a vicious circle, and the arms buildup in the subcontinent already can no longer be ascribed unilaterally to the evil intentions of the Soviet Union.

There are also some hopeful signs: Mozambique has become disenchanted with its communist backers and is now trying to escape their grasp. If that could lead to an understanding with South Africa, the case for peace and progress will have booked a great victory. South Africa will also have to understand that poor neighbors are unable to trade with it. The customs agreement with our neighbors ought to be expanded and strengthened. We also ought to support our neighbors' attempts to become more independent from South Africa. If they succeed in that, that means that South Africa will have more prosperous trade partners.

For Southern Africa not much good can come from gun barrels. The time is ripe now for an imaginative diplomatic offensive.

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CSO: 3401/39

COMMENT ON HNP-CP RELATIONS

Lack of Focus in CP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 14 Dec 83 p 4

[Column "Perspective": "An Exercise in Frustration"]

[Text] The events of recent times between the Reconstituted National Party [HNP] and the Conservative Party [CP] have left the impression among the ranks of the HNP that the two parties have generally different approaches to politics and the struggle ahead.

Among the HNP members, hardened by a struggle of fourteen years, the realization exists that the victory will not be won without strictly adhering to principles, stating one's position openly in public and leaving no uncertainty whatever regarding any current point of disagreement.

But this attitude apparently does not prevail among CP members. That party continually creates the impression that its intention is to gether together haphazardly a large group of rightists without requiring a solid foundation regarding principles, policy and organization.

Merely accumulating enough rightists will frighten leftists and bring the government into the fold of the rightists, is their apparent line of reasoning.

Of course, all of this is not so simple. The majority of the news media are firmly in the hands of the National Party [NP] and its allies, and is used very skillfully to attack, oppose and undermine the rightists. Any right-wing alliance will have to prepare for this by building a solid fortress of complete agreement on principles and policies. No room must be left for the leftists to win points by demonstrating differences in important issues.

That is why in its negotiations with the CP, the HNP continually reiterates that principles and policies must be formulated and outlined thoroughly, clearly and sharply.

Goodwill

In contrast, the CP places great emphasis on "creating the proper attitude" and "goodwill" between the parties. According to observations here, it appears as if the CP leadership not only emphasizes that, but even regards it as the only demand for an accord between the two parties.

Policies

This impression is reinforced by the CP's actions during the recent correspondence between the two parties. Their responses to the HNP's request for discussions on matters such as policies and organization for the sake of the Soutpansberg intermediate elections were all extremely disappointing. The CP's communications make clear that they do not really care to discuss policies with the HNP and that they feel that organizational matters should be left up to senior officials.

For the HNP, such an attitude is entirely unacceptable. That party will only become involved in an election agreement if it reaches complete unanimity with the CP on issues such as the NP's 1977 constitutional proposals and the party's continued commitment to the policies of Mr John Vorster.

Anyone who may believe that they are merely trying to resurrect dead political sacred cows is seriously mistaken. As recently as the referendum campaign, a CP member of parliament declared that he subscribes to the principles of the 1977 proposals. How could a HNP spokesman respond if he were reminded of this by an NP inquirer after an agreement with the CP had been reached without first clarifying that issue? That would be simply counter to the HNP's manner of political action.

Vorster

The CP's ostensible continued loyalty to Vorster must also be discussed at length. The HNP will never ever become involved in an agreement with any party with even the slightest hint that it condones Vorster's integration policies. Vorster and everything he stood for must be clearly renounced by the CP once and for all. There is no escaping that for the CP if it desires greater cooperation on the right.

For the HNP, the most frustrating thing in the recent round of discussions with the CP was the latter's apparently complete inability to arrive at a decision rapidly. The CP clearly lacks the cohesiveness and unity which exists in the HNP. The HNP can arrive at a decision rapidly, react immediately, present proposals speedily and not let time pass unnecessarily before adopting a standpoint.

On the other hand, the CP continually comes up with the excuse "things are different with us." It is becoming clearer by the day that that word "different" means there is no central focal point in the party from which power emanates. Apparently there are three centers of authority in the CP: a group close to Dr Andries Treurnicht, Dr Treurnicht himself and Dr Connie Mulder. This situation leads inevitably to a dispersion of power which renders any rapid decisionmaking or determination of a standpoint virtually

impossible. The recent failure of Die Patriot without the CP's wanting or being able to do anything about it is probably closely connected to this situation.

The ultimate impression left by recent events is that the CP urgently needs to get its house in order if it desires an agreement with the HNP. Furthermore, the tendency for short-term shifts must be abandoned and the party must adopt a long-term strategy based on a clear set of principles and policies.

Difficulties Facing CP, HNP

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 12 Dec 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Moment of Truth"]

[Text] The situation in far-right politics since the drubbing they received on 2 November is illustrated insightfully by the agony of the CP and the HNP in their attempt to unite forces against a common political enemy in Soutpansberg.

For the CP, which peculiarly interpreted the referendum results as the beginning of an impressive new show of force, Soutpansberg is the decisive moment of truth. It will have to win by a good margin if it wishes to avoid ridicule for its exaggerated claims about the referendum.

Without the unwavering support of the HNP, however, the chances for a good victory appear slim, so the CP runs the risk of losing even more vitality by a second disgrace at the polls. A weak showing could make it slide irreversibly into the same kind of hopeless position in politics which has been the lost of the HNP for so long now.

In its attempts to regain credibility, however, the CP is hampered by the knowledge that it cannot make it out of a three-way battle under its own power. It has to make the HNP its ally. Now comes problem number two, a demand which the CP cannot meet: a division of seats in the future which in the long run would turn into shackles for Dr Andries Treurnicht's party.

The Soutpansberg trump card is in Jaap Marais' hand, and he is playing it in a manner which will make things uncomfortable for CP leaders.

Marais and his party thus effectively hold the position of power in his extemporaneous negotiations with the CP. On the other hand, his party also has reasons to be concerned, as is demonstrated by the almost incredibly bogged down struggle with a provincial candidate in Soutpansberg.

Even though the leaders have a firm footing, among Marais' followers there is obviously impatience to come to a showdown with the CP, which will cost the HNP increasing amounts of support--even that of persons considered as prospective candidate material.

The HNP must ensure that it is not swallowed up. The CP must ensure that cooperation does not exact too high a price. And both must ensure that the NP does not leave them even farther behind. To judge by the way things now stand, it will be hard for them to prevent that.

DIE AFRIKANER SEES CRISIS YEAR FOR NP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Crisis Year Lies Ahead for the NP"]

[Text] The NP [National Party] is headed for a political crisis in 1984. Already there are indications that next year may cause even more political drama than this year and that the government may find itself in the middle of a political mine field even early on in the year.

In the coming year, politics will principally revolve around the following events:

- Referendums among coloreds and Indians to try to bring about their participation in the projected multiracial parliament;
- The possibility of an agreement between the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] and the CP [Conservative Party];
- Indications that the government will come under increasing pressure concerning Namibia. France's withdrawal from the Western "contact group" on Namibia increases the pressure on the South African and American governments to reconsider their position on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola;
- Tension in the cabinet regarding the Foreign Minister, Pik Botha.

The government will soon be confronted next year with the problem of colored and Indian participation in the new constitutional order. The convention of the Labor Party will be convened early in the year to decide whether a referendum or an election should be held in that group. In fact, it is already certain that an election will be called for.

The government will spare no effort to ensure a high voter turnout in such an election. If they are not successful, the members elected to the colored chamber will enjoy no credibility among their own people.

It is anticipated that militant non-white groups, such as the radical United Democratic Front, will conduct a campaign to keep the voter turnout as low as possible.

Against Participation

As far as the Indians are concerned the government will also have to confront grave difficulties. Preliminary indications are that the majority of Indians are opposed to participation in the intended new constitutional order and that the president of the Indian Council, Amichand Rajbansi, has relatively little support.

France's withdrawal from the group of Western countries negotiating on Namibia on behalf of the UN caused widespread shock in diplomatic circles. France withdrew from the group because of its opposition to the South African and American position that Cuban troops must be withdrawn from Angola before independence for Namibia can be proceeded with.

The French position was subscribed to by Britain and Canada during the Commonwealth conference in New Delhi. It has been predicted that even greater pressure will be put on South Africa and the United States to abandon their position or at least to accept a compromise. Such a compromise would probably envision a phasing-out of Cuban and South African troops.

According to reliable information, tension is rising in the cabinet over the role which the Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, is playing. The head of the NP in the Transvaal, F.W. de Klerk, and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, are evidently very dissatisfied with Botha's current abuse of television exposure.

Strategy

The high profile which Botha is maintaining on television is regarded by De Klerk and Heunis as part of a strategy to become head of the white chamber under the new constitution and ultimately to succeed P.W. Botha.

Even during the referendum campaign, it was obvious that Pik Botha was making full use of the television services. In political circles, it is regarded as significant that he received considerably more coverage than did the Transvaal party head, F.W. de Klerk. Recently Botha was also elected one of the vice-presidents of the Transvaal NP.

During his recent visit to Europe, Botha was accompanied by a senior political reporter of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Johan Pretorius. After each round of talks, Botha was approached by Pretorius for his comments.

In Capeland NP circles, enthusiastic preparations are being made for Heunis to succeed P.W. Botha. The Capeland NP, which now is the nucleus of the NP's political power, will not allow the power to shift back to the Transvaal. Consequently, tension will be introduced into the cabinet, especially by Heunis.

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CSO: 3401/37

HNP ON BUSINESS DISTRICT PLANS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 14 Dec 83 p 12

[Article: "HNP Opposed to Mixed Business Districts. Opening Perhaps Early Next Year"]

[Text] The government's projected opening of business districts will definitely lead to clashes in various councils of state. HNP council of state members in both Pretoria and Vryburg have already indicated that they will vehemently oppose multiracial business areas.

A Sunday newspaper recently reported that the business areas of all South African cities and villages will be opened to all races early next year. According to the newspaper, legislation providing for this has already been drafted and submitted to the cabinet.

In the meanwhile, HNP city council members have expressed their determination to fight such an opening tooth and nail. The HNP whip in the Pretoria City Council, Piet Rudolph, stated that the matter will definitely be discussed in the city council, possibly as early as January of next year. Any such integration of the Pretoria business district will be fought tooth and nail, Rudolph said.

An HNP member of the Vryburg city council, Flippie Venter, declared that the Vryburg City Council will certainly lodge a protest against the integration of business districts. It is proper for the government to pay attention to the views of the city councils in this matter, he declared.

More than five years ago, the Riekert Commission recommended that business districts be integrated. In August 1980, the then Minister of Community Structure, Marais Steyn, stated that integration of business districts "will be considered." At that time he predicted that multiracial business districts would be instituted before the end of that year.

The Director-General of Finances, Dr Joop de Loor, also raised the prospect of open business districts at that time. In a speech to the black business organization NAFCOC, Dr De Loor stated that the new group zone law is part of the government's plan to eliminate the disadvantages in the development of black business activiteis in urban areas.

The pressure on the government to admit non-white businessmen to white business districts has greatly increased since then.

This August, the president of Johannesburg's Central Business District Association, Nigel Mandy sent a plea to the government to integrate that city's business district. He said that the application of the group zone law to business areas is "absurd" and in conflict with the free market system.

According to the report, the president of the Johannesburg executive committee, Francois Oberholzer, supports the integration of the business district. The residential area which is part of the business district should nevertheless remain reserved for whites, Oberholzer told a newspaper. He is however opposed to the admission of whites, colored and Indians to black areas for business purposes.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MP ON NATIONAL PARTY PROSPECTS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Jan 84 p 9

[Report by political editorial staff: "NP (National Party) No Longer a Popular Political Front; Compromises Are Part of South Africa's Future"]

[Text] The policy in the new constitutional system will be pursued through compromises between whites, coloreds and Asians. Thus said Mr Wynand Malan, National member of parliament of Randburg.

Mr Malan said in an interview with BUURMAN that the National Party will not govern with the support of the coloreds and Asians.

"The new constitution is creating a system in which the executive government (now the cabinet) will consist of whites, coloreds and Asians from the majority parties, and that cabinet will have to make the decisions . . .

"But it will not be the NP which makes decisions; it will be the government in its new makeup which makes decisions. In other words, there will be compromises."

Those compromises could come in the form of "package deals." For example, one could agree not to change the Group Areas Act in the next 3 years.

For example, 1 billion rands could be made available for colored education and housing.

However, the Group Areas Act could also be applied in the provision of free trade areas in the business areas of the country.

"The important thing, however, is that it will not be the NP which makes decisions; it will be the government in its new structure which comes with initiatives . . .

"The picture many people have of the NP simply continuing to govern is entirely false."

Any other laws which are seen as discriminating by coloreds and Asians will also have to come on the agenda, and compromises will have to be found.

It might make sense to hold an election for whites simultaneously with elections for the other two population groups, said Mr Malan.

"Then the new system can start from scratch and continue for the full 5 years stipulated in the Constitution.

"The prime minister has indicated, however, that he has a mandate to govern until 1986, which is certainly proper. That decision is his to make."

As to Afrikaner unity, Mr Malan said that has always been limited to certain matters. Afrikaners never were a homogeneous entity. They have always been quarreling among themselves, and in that sense Afrikaner unity is a myth.

Their unity is in their culture, in their being Afrikaners, in their being a nation.

"In politics, however, they have often created an image of unity in certain matters, with the goal of achieving one or another political ideal. Usually that was on the short term only."

Now the time has come to stop seeing the NP as a popular political front, but to see it as a political party in the true sense of the word, said Mr Malan.

8700

CSO: 3401/39

SOUTH AFRICA

GROBBELAAR ON BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT

Johannesburg SAKE RAPPORT in Afrikaans 18 Dec 83 p 2

[Report by Bert Ferreira: "Tax Can Create Problems Among Blacks; Grobbelaar Warns Against New System"]

[Text] Expansion of the tax system to the black community could cause serious problems unless there are timely attempts to inform the blacks about the changes.

That issue is creating serious concern in union ranks says the chief secretary of the union council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar.

The real fear is that this matter, just like the attempt a few years ago to establish an obligatory pension system, will create so much initial confusion that it could lead to labor unrest.

Mr Grobbelaar said he was aware of the attempts of the Department of Internal Affairs to clarify the new system to employers' and employees' organizations, but those don't go far enough.

Unemployment

Ideally the change should be clarified in detail to workers on each factory floor, but the time for that is short.

For example, all taxpayers involved will have to fill in an income tax form starting next March. White tax payers have been accustomed to that form for a long time already, but it could cause problems for many black taxpayers.

A second source of great concern is the unemployment figure, according to Mr Grobbelaar. At present it does not look as if there will be great improvement in that situation next year. Anyway, it is doubtful whether the labor market can even provide work to the approximately 230,000 school drop-outs expected. Probably very little can be done about the existing unemployment figure.

Circle

Although the official unemployment figure is now between 600,000 and 700,000, according to non-official estimates it could be somewhere between 1 and 2 million.

Serious attention should now be given to creation of work and to official projects to lighten that burden, according to Mr Grobbelaar. He is thinking of digging and pitching projects, irrigation work and similar projects.

The situation could become even more serious if the vicious circle is not halted now, he said.

There is also serious concern about the high tax increase expected next year, seen against the background of a weak economy, the meager possibility for real wage increase, and inflation.

In union circles there were also currents last year which don't please Mr Grobbelaar too much.

There clearly are elements who do not agree on the direction the union movement is taking. Their attitude could lead to further unrest. Probably there are also activists at work who would like to see the union movement as a political instrument.

He does not believe, however, that the ordinary worker will let himself be misled, and he does not believe that the situation will easily get out of control.

There are also employers, however, who act irresponsibly and who insist on labor peace for themselves "at any cost" without paying much attention to the general interests of society. Too many employers have not yet mastered the basic principles of negotiation, and in their ranks there are also too many "instant experts." In the long run that will not be of great benefit to labor relations.

8700

CS0? 3401/39

BRIEFS

STATUS OF NUSAS--Fortunately NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] is no longer the force among English-speaking students and in leftist politics that it was in the sixties, for example. It has been too much discredited for that in the period since then. Yet, it has not come to a complete halt--and it would probably be unwise to entirely forget or underestimate that organization. Apparently the way of thinking in and around NUSAS continues to present danger to orderly politics in South Africa. The old NUSAS belief that actually all errors in South Africa are to be blamed on the "regime," the armed forces and the security police surfaces again and again. How else can one explain NUSAS' most recent attempt to have all new students sign an anti-spying clause in which they promise not to give information to the National Intelligence Service, the Security Police or the Military Information Service? Why are they so selective? Why are the ANC, the South African Communist Party and other terrorist movements not included? There have already been various court cases in which even NUSAS leaders were found guilty of subversive activities. Does NUSAS want the authorities of law and order in the country to be restrained with respect to people who abuse the slogan of academic freedom to stir up unrest and the overthrow of the system? As long as that organization takes that position, it should not be surprised that it is being distrusted and that it is playing a declining role in South Africa's new policy. [Editorial] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 19 Dec 83 p 10] 8700

KOEBERG CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS--The Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) has granted the contract for the upkeep of the Koeberg nuclear power plant to two companies. Fluor Engineers of Johannesburg will do the basic maintenance and service the mechanical and electronic equipment. Those include most of the control instruments. Framatome, a French company which has built power plants itself, will maintain the nuclear steam supply system. The estimated average value of the 3-year contract is 5 million rands per year. The contract will go into effect early next year. Koeberg will have a potential capacity of 1,844 megawatts. The first set of machinery is expected to furnish power to the transmission system next April. The second set will follow toward the end of the year. [Text] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 22 Dec 83 p 16] 8700

POWERLINE PROJECT IN PERU--Pretoria--The installation of a high tension power line of 150 kilometers, supplied by a South African company, is making good progress and should be completed toward the end of next year. The companies which received the contract for the supply of the towers, cables, sub-stations and telecommunications equipment is Powerlines, the South African affiliate of Swiss and Dutch companies. According to a company spokesman, a second shipment of material for

the project is already on the way to Peru. This brings the value of the equipment already shipped to 2.5 million rands. Additional shipments will be sent until next April. Export credit for sale of the equipment was granted to Electroperu, the equivalent of ESCOM, by the Trade Development Corporation in cooperation with South African banks, with insurance coverage for payment of the debt through Credit Guarantee. Export coverage is required for South African companies to get such contracts. Without it, exporters themselves would have to make provisions for possible debt problems by increasing their contract price to a level at which they would not be able to compete with foreign companies. The executive director of Credit Guarantee, Mr Jan Bouwer, said that South African companies have a better chance of getting contracts in South America if they have affiliates or partners there. Powerlines has already completed several similar projects in Chile. [Text] [Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 Dec 83 p 10]
8700

CS0: 3401/39

DETAILS ON CSV MEETING REPORTED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 19-20 Dec 63 pp 1, 11

[Text] In order to commemorate the strike of 17-18 December 1975, the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation held a meeting yesterday (Sunday) during which Confederal Secretary Toure Soumane read a message to the workers inviting them to reflect on the history of the trade union movement in our country.

—The CSV Is For Revolutionary Trade Unionism.

—Marris [as published] Of History = Revolution And Opportunistic Trade Unionism.

—Revolution Without Meaningful Trade Unionism Is Doomed To Failure.

These slogans decorated the facade of the Ouagadougou Labor Exchange, where on Sunday morning the CSV held a meeting commemorating 17-18 December 1975.

As everyone knows, that was when the workers from every sector, responding to a call by the trade union confederations (CSV, CNTV [National Confederation of Upper Voltan Workers], OVSL [Upper Voltan Organization of Free Trade Unions] and USTV [Upper Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation]), paralyzed the economic life of the country to an unprecedented extent to force General Lamizana's Government of National Renewal to remedy various grievances (National Health Fund, Sahel,...), return to the constitution and respect democratic freedoms.

The events of those two days led to political changes ending with the establishing of the current regime. That was the gist of the remarks made by Mr Soumane Toure, Secretary General of the CSV.

We hope in the future to be able to publish large excerpts from his speech, which was the only one made at the meeting. For the moment, we can only say that the meeting had been eagerly awaited, not only because of the intrinsic significance of this eighth anniversary, but also because it was to be the CSV's first public event since the advent of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR). Of course Mr Soumane Toure has in the meantime expressed himself in the pages of the international press (LE MONDE, JEUNE AFRIQUE, among others), but this only whetted people's desire to hear him in person, to see whether he would

confirm or deny what he had been quoted as saying, and to hear him clarify a number of equivocal statements.

Will the CSV formally distance itself from the CNR, as it has always done with respect to all previous regimes?

Recalling his organization's anti-imperialist platform, which he described as revolutionary, the CSV secretary general did not attempt to conceal his sympathy for Captain Thomas Sankara's regime. He went so far as to emphasize the role his confederation should play by saying in substance that there can be no revolution without the participation of the workers.

Are the roles of the trade unions and the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] compatible?

This was one of the questions on which people were most eager to know the CSV position, especially since unofficial sources have recently claimed the confederation—or at least its "maximum leader"—is formally opposed to the establishment of these CDR's.

Mr Toure's answer, in substance, is this: The CDR's are political structures intended to defend the revolution. They are thus completely compatible with the trade unions, and the two should work together to combat counterrevolutionaries.

But not all confederations are alike, according to the CSV secretary general, who in recalling the vicissitudes of the labor struggles in the years since the united front of 1975 accused the other confederations of failing to meet their responsibilities, thereby betraying the workers in connivance with the "pro-imperialist" regimes and "reactionary" politicians. Mr Toure also lashed out at those to the left of his own position, denouncing the group of trade unions (including some dissident CSV unions) that was accusing the CSV of practicing a class collaboration brand of trade unionism and was calling for revolutionary trade unionism.

He called on the workers to renounce those labor organizations if they do not want to betray the heroes of 4 August, namely Capts Thomas Sankara, Blaise Compaore, Henri Zongo and Maj J. B. Lingani.

He was particularly critical of SNEAHV (National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta), predicting its certain death and revealing what many already knew: that a democratic teachers' union will soon be born.

At a special Congress in January the CSV will elaborate more on all these points, it was said.

We note that several members of the government were attending the meeting.

These included Minister of Information Adama Toure, Minister of Infrastructure and Communications Philippe Ouedraogo, and Minister of Environment and Tourism Basile Guissou. They were probably present in their personal capacity, and as residents of the area, as the majority of those in attendance were CSV militants.

ORIGIN, PURPOSE, ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE'S BRIGADES DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 809, 16 Dec 83 pp 29-30

[Interview with Georges Compaore, commander of the 15th People's Vigilance Brigade, by Sita Tarbagdo; date and place not specified]

[Text] A highlight of the big parade marking our country's celebration of National Armed Forces Day on 1 November 1983 was the presence of the 15th People's Vigilance Brigade among the marching units. One of the brigade's banners bore the revolutionary slogan "Conquer or Die." To know more about this brigade, we met with its commander, comrade Georges Compaore.

[Question] Comrade, why a 15th People's Vigilance Brigade?

[Answer] Activation of the 15th People's Vigilance Brigade (BPV) in the wake of the 4 August [leftist coup] stemmed from the National Revolutionary Council's firm desire to make each Upper Voltan capable of using a weapon not only in self-defense, but better still in fighting for his country's security and honor if and when necessary. Thus this activation is in direct conformity with revolutionary Upper Volta's defense doctrine which states that "a knowing people cannot entrust the defense of their country to one group of men, however competent they may be. Knowing people take their country's defense upon themselves." It was in this spirit that the national secretariat of the CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] called upon the CDR's of the different districts in the city of Ouagadougou to each recommend two militants--one young woman and one young man--for military training. With these individuals, we organized the 1st Platoon of the 15th People's Vigilance Brigade.

[Question] This apparently means that other platoons will be formed in the 15th Brigade. Is this correct?

[Answer] Yes it is. The fact is that the 15th Brigade encompasses the entire province of Ouhritenga. We started with the Ouagadougou platoon for the very good reason that there were qualified officers and noncommissioned available locally to serve as its cadre. The other platoons will be activated without delay. In fact, our aim is to be able to constitute a

people's vigilance brigade in each province. Like the Oubritenga province brigade, each brigade will be designated according to its province's serial number. For instance, in Bam province we will form the 1st People's Vigilance Brigade. But while waiting to be able to establish brigades everywhere, it is advisable at first, for reasons of convenience, to focus our efforts on those provinces in which there is already a permanent military installation.

[Question] Specifically what is the 15th Brigade currently doing?

[Answer] It is engaged in a great many activities. In addition to conducting the military instruction and training of brigade personnel, we are also giving them political and ideological training. The military training program is somewhat specialized but comprehensive: localized combat, manual of arms, physical education, target practice. The ideological and political instruction and training program consists basically of orientation lectures, evening debates, and free-wheeling discussion periods. Training sessions are held generally on every Saturday and Sunday at the national secretariat of the CDR's. We chose these two days so that the high school and college students and civil servants who make up most of the 15th Brigade can participate in the training activities and still attend school or do their regular work during the week.

[Question] What will become of them when you have completed their military training?

[Answer] Defenders of the revolution in all fields. Once we have finished with them, they will return to their home districts. We shall then recruit another group following the same procedure we used for the initial group. We shall continue this process until we have trained all Upper Voltans devoted to our revolutionary causes. But as we proceed to recruit and train new personnel, we shall from time to time also conduct refresher or specialization training courses for those who have already completed their basic training.

[Question] What rank can a person expect to have attained upon leaving the 15th Brigade?

[Answer] You must realize that these persons are not regular soldiers and that, therefore, there is basically no problem of rank. Our purpose is to take the mystery out of weapons and democratize them by making them available to all the people. To introduce considerations of rank in this specific case, we would have had to give these persons continuous training. Such is not the case, however. Indeed that is the reason we preferred to give them rapid and accelerated training because it will permit us to reach the largest number of citizens. Incidentally, the 15th Brigade's 1st Platoon will "graduate" in the near future.

[Question] In what type of operations will you need to use soldiers of the different people's vigilance brigades?

[Answer] The Upper Voltan revolution has internal and external enemies who are seeking by every possible means to destabilize the impetus given our people since 4 August 1983. Well, when these enemies show themselves in the field, we will have not only the army--a national component specialized in waging war--ready to attack them, but they will also find themselves confronted by the entire Upper Voltan nation mobilized through the people's vigilance brigades.

And more than that, whenever our regular forces are redeployed to positions along our borders for one reason or another, or even when they are out of the country because of their presence elsewhere alongside friendly peoples fighting for their liberation and self-determination, the people's brigades will, for example, assume responsibility for maintaining internal security in the different provinces. Since our formal independence we have had a succession of coups. This is entirely attributable to the fact that the military were the only ones who knew how to handle weapons. Now that each and every one will be capable of using firearms, combat is more democratic and never again will anybody impose upon the Upper Voltan people a government it detests, as has been the case in the past.

[Question] But in wanting to give all Upper Voltans military training are you not running the risk of also training enemies, because it is a known fact that all Upper Voltans do not agree with the causes of 4 August?

[Answer] You can set your mind at ease on that point. Any enemies of the people who try to infiltrate the people's vigilance brigades will be unmasked and defeated. I can tell you by way of proof that within the 15th Brigade's 1st Platoon we have already uncovered some persons who were using their weapon and uniform to impose upon their civilian comrades. Of course it is very difficult at the moment to determine exactly the degree of militancy of those persons currently in the 1st Platoon. In fact, that is why they are not authorized to take their weapons home.

[Question] What specific actions has the platoon of the 15th Brigade already taken in behalf of the revolution?

[Answer] On the socioeconomic level, it participates in the activities of the city's various CDR districts. On the political level, it marched as the representative of all CDR's in the 1 November National Armed Forces Day parade. Militarily, we can rely upon the platoon because time and again it has given proof of its operational readiness in the various tests conducted on the firing range. At the most recent firing practice, the best sharpshooter was a young woman. We also sometimes have volunteers who perform guard duty with the regular forces.

[Question] Don't accidents frequently occur during tests and other training activities?

[Answer] Fortunately there have been no serious accidents thus far. It is not unusual, however, to see knees and elbows covered with adhesive plaster after each training session. In any case, steps are taken to prevent untoward incidents as much as possible. As a rule, if the officer or NCO directing the training is competent and the troops are disciplined, there is no reason for an accident to happen.

[Question] What problems do you encounter in the military, ideological, and political training of the 15th Brigade's 1st Platoon?

[Answer] First of all, there is the problem of adjustment to military life and discipline. As a result, some of the troops find the training intense and difficult, the discipline harsh, and the drill instructors unsmiling. Then there is also the fact that these instructors have other tasks that take precedence over the 15th Brigade's military training.

[Question] Any final thoughts, comrade Compaore?

[Answer] In conclusion, I here and now call upon all patriots to support the people's vigilance brigades that are soon to be established in the country's different provinces. To those volunteers we shall have to train in the future, I shall say: do not volunteer for the people's vigilance brigade if you expect financial compensation, if you bear the taints of a neocolonial army, if you are afraid to sacrifice yourself for your country, because the revolutionary slogan of all the brigades is "Conquer or Die."

8041

CSO: 3419/377

BRIEFS

MEAT, CATTLE TO GHANA--Because of the persistent drought that hit our country last year, there are no grazing grounds in the Sahel regions. The authorities have therefore decided to take emergency measures to save our cattle. One of these measures is the marketing of these cattle. This emergency measure covers the critical period from January to May 1984. Under this emergency measure, Upper Volta through the ONAC [National Office for External Trade], will sell meat and cattle to its neighbor on the coast. Negotiations for the sale of meat to Ghana, which began on 3 January 1984 at Walgatenga, ended yesterday afternoon at Po. After the agreement on price, Ghana, which has been importing meat from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, will now be supplied by our country. Under the program, the ONAC will supply Ghana with 1,500 metric tons of meat to be sent to Accra and 25,000 heads of cattle to be sent to the Ghanaian border town of Paga. The mode of payment will be agreed upon later between the two governments. [Excerpts] [AB250905 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 Jan 84]

AGREEMENT WITH PANA--On 26 May 1983, most great dailies in Africa carried the following title on their frontpages: "First Dispatch by the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, from Senegal." Four years after the decision to set up a continental information network aimed at providing Africans a just image of Africa, the OAU had just realized that one of its dreams has come true. After that, PANA entered a phase of consolidation through joint agreements. For its part, the Upper Volta of 4 August 1983 [date Sankara assumed power], true to its policy of democratizing information, has just made a concrete move in joining PANA. The agreement was signed this morning between Information Minister Adama Toure and PANA Director General Cheik Ousmane Diallo. [Excerpt] [AB260950 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Jan 84]

CSO: 3419/380

THREE SPECIAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PORTUGAL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17-18 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on Thursday received Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares at Queluz Palace, where they talked about Portuguese-Zairian relations and about developments in the situation in Southern Africa.

At the conclusion of the hour-long conversation, Mr Soares told the press that this first visit by President Mobutu Sese Seko to Portugal will help enhance the climate of cordiality that now prevails between the two countries. That, he said, will allow his fellow-Portuguese to settle in large numbers in Zaïre, in response to Marshal Mobutu's expressed invitation to do so.

Despite the economic difficulties besetting both of them right now, and despite the determination they are putting into their efforts these days, Zaïre and Portugal "can still do business," said the Portuguese prime minister, according to whom the partners can expand their trade and the areas of their economic cooperation by setting up mixed corporations in Zaïre. Mr Soares let it be understood that Portugal will encourage its nationals wishing to invest in small and medium companies in Zaïre, an area in which their traditional expertise is unanimously admired.

The Portuguese prime minister reiterated his assurances to President Mobutu over lunch in his honor at Sintra Palace.

Late in the afternoon, the President and Founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) was welcomed to the Portuguese National Assembly where the Assembly president lauded his "eminently positive" action on the home front as well as on the international scene.

In his response, President Mobutu Sketched a picture of the political situation in Zaïre, highlighting Zaïre's new experience with democracy, which is guided by its national Party, the MPR, the crucible of national unity in which the aspirations of all its people will come to fruition.

6182

CSO: 3419/257

FIRST ARMORED BRIGADE GETS NEW 121-MAN 'BRAVO' SQUADRON

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Latumba Washi Basunge]

[Text] The Armored Troop Training and Instruction School (EFATBL), at Camp Lt Col Bilolo at Mbanza-Ngungu will never forget 29 November 1983. This was the day on which two great ceremonies took place: the camp's commandant, Lt Col Vaganay, turned over Bravo Squadron, made up of 121 young fighting men, to Lt Gen Somao Gdodo Mbele, commanding general of the 1st Armored Brigade; the second was the presentation to Zaire by French Ambassador Keintz of four Renault trucks and four Samo 4-wheel-drive jeeps as France's gift to the Zairian armed forces.

Presiding over these splendid ceremonies was Lt Gen Eluki, Ground Forces Chief of Staff of the FAZ, flanked by the French ambassador, Lt Gen Somao, Col Perrier-Gros Claude, military attache at the French Embassy, and Col Hamel, head of the French Military Assistance Mission to Zaire, Lt Col Vaganay, EFATB commandant, not to mention the commissioned and noncommissioned officers and privates belonging to the armed forces of Zaire and France, or the Camp Bilolo FAZ Boy Scouts, who turned out in force to celebrate the great day.

The proceedings were enlivened by martial music from the Kimbasa brass band and by the Camp Bilolo political and cultural percussion group. After Lt Gen Eluki had reviewed the troops, EFATB commandant Lt Col Vaganay handed over command of Bravo Squadron to Lt Gen Somao, post commandant of the 1st Armored Brigade. In his remarks, Lt Col Vaganay said that this new unit, which has just added 121 new men to the ranks of the 1st Armored Brigade, was recruited, trained, and officered for 12 months at EFATBL under the command of Major Mukendi. These young specialists--tank-captains, gunners, mechanics, and the rest--are real soldiers, trained and disciplined members of the FAZ, and will be the spearhead of the armored forces. Before reparing to the stands to watch the parade of the infantry and armored troops of the new Bravo Squadron, the French ambassador turned over to General Eluki four heavy Renault trucks and four 4-wheel-drive Samo jeeps as France's gift to the FAZ.

In his remarks, French Ambassador Kientz made the point that this gift, valued at 6,800,000 zaires, is practical proof of France's stake in modernizing the FAZ. This offering, he added, rounds out the earlier delivery of 80 light reconnaissance trucks (VLRA), 70 Samo jeeps, plus miscellaneous materiel: medication, bedding, sports equipment, instruction materials, etc., valued at 400 million zaires, delivered over the past few years to the 31st Paratroop Brigade.

In addition, said the French ambassador, the TRM 4000 trucks delivered to the Mbanza-Ngungu EFATBL are the latest models used by the French army. Each one is worth 1,400,000 zaires.

In reply to the French ambassador, General Eluki, speaking for the President and Founder of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, Supreme Commander of the FAZ, thanked the French Government which never flags in its efforts to strengthen the ties between the two countries: "In my capacity as chief of staff for ground forces," he added, "I am proud to say that three-fourths of these logistical supplies were made in France, and that, in addition, relations between the French cooperating instructors and the Zairian troops are excellent."

Following this second ceremony, with the commanding general of the EFATBL and his guests, Lt Gen Eluki performed the ceremonial ribbon-cutting officially opening the new recreational obstacle course, run by Sgt Maj Kizungu. A few minutes later, General Eluki had yet another ceremony to perform: dedicating the new technical zone at EFATBL, a fenced-in enclosure which is part of an operational array of warehouses, engineering offices, and of course all the requisite facilities for keeping tracked and wheeled vehicles up to fighting condition. It took 6 months to build all this, and cost around 180,000 zaires.

6182

CSO: 3419/257

BRIEFS

WATER-POWER PROJECT--The International Development Association, an institute affiliated with the World Bank which grants funding at low interest rates, has approved three loans totaling \$45 million for a hydroelectric project in East Africa. The project will improve power supplies for the interconnected grids of three countries in the Great Lakes region--Zaire, Burundi, and Rwanda--each of which will receive a \$15-million loan. The project, which will cost \$84.9 million, calls for a hydroelectric generating plant on the Ruzizi River, which marks the boundary between Zaire and the other two countries involved. Construction and operation of the plant will be the responsibility of a multinational public corporation, the International Electric Power Company of the Great Lakes Countries, in which the three partner countries will hold equal shares. The Great Lakes region, which covers nearly 90,000 square kilometers, is a densely populated land-locked region. Domestic energy consumption is quite low, and its primary source is firewood, charcoal, and agricultural waste. Owing to swift demographic growth and deforestation, firewood reserves are dwindling fast and new energy sources must be provided without delay. Lake Kivu, in Zaire, contains abundant reserves of methane and perhaps oil resources as well, although neither has been thoroughly explored. [1st installment only] [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 15 Dec 83 pp 1, 8] 6182

JAPANESE AID FOR HIGHWAYS--Official Japanese sources have announced that a major gift in the amount of 700 million yen has been granted to the Executive Council of Zaire. This sum will be utilized solely for construction and repair of roads and highways. To this end, the official documents were signed yesterday, Wednesday, 7 December, by His Excellency Mr Tsumeo Oyake, Japan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire and by His Excellency Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, secretary of state for international cooperation. Not only does this mark a decided turnabout in existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries; the gesture, made only a few months after a Japanese contact mission visited Zaire proves that, once again, Japan has a more precise understanding of the issues directly affecting our economic takeoff. [Malongo Pamba Zola] [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 15 Dec 83 p 9] 6182

CSO: 3419/257

DBZ MAKES LARGEST PROFIT IN NINE YEARS OF OPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Jan 84 p 2

[Text]

THE Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) made a K3 million profit before tax during the financial year ended March 31, 1983, chairman of the board of directors Mr Fred Kazunga announced yesterday in Lusaka.

The figure is 37 per cent higher than the profit recorded in 1982 and the biggest in the nine years of the bank's operations.

Announcing the bank's profit in the annual report for 1983 just released, Mr Kazunga said that out of the K3,018,029 profit K1.4 million had been dished out to the Government as income tax.

Mr Kazunga, who is permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, said there was a reduction in active business during the period because of the unfavourable economic conditions.

On the other hand, implementation of previously sanctioned projects caused a rise in the bank's portfolio and profit.

During the year the board approved 33 projects in which the bank invested K11.8 million towards a total cost of K27.6 million. In the 33 enterprises, 24 were wholly Zambian owned and six had a Zambian majority while foreign ownership only applied

to one farming and two fishing enterprises.

Since active operations started in 1974, the bank has sanctioned K142.5 million for 308 projects, excluding cancellations and redemptions of loans over the years, 248 projects for K123.7 million, had remained on the active list.

The manufacturing sector including agro-industry received the largest share of loans of K5.8 million for ten projects out of which 66 per cent was in foreign exchange.

In the agricultural sector 20 projects were approved comprising 12 mixed farming enterprises, three fishing projects, two ranching enterprises and one project each in

crop production, bee-keeping and forestry.

About K1.7 million was sanctioned for two motels and one haulage enterprise which required an average foreign exchange component of 43 per cent.

During the financial year, the bank braced itself for a period of less growth rates. It had finalised a scheme and conditions of assistance to the small-scale industries in conjunction with the Small-scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) which started operations during the year.

In 1982 DBZ, in conjunction with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of West Germany formed the Small-scale Enterprises Promotions.

HIGHER PRICES INCORPORATED IN NEW BUDGET

MB271926 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Finance Minister Luke Mwananshiku presented a 1.5-billion kwacha budget in parliament in which prices of soft drinks, cigarettes, beer, potable spirits, petrol and diesel all went up today. However, his recommended 2-ngwee increase in duty for clear beer will be suspended until a later date. This means that the price of beer will remain unchanged. With effect from midnight tonight, the price of soft drinks will increase by 2 ngwee per bottle while cigarettes will go up by 2 ngwee, 3 ngwee and 4 ngwee per packet of 10 depending on the quality of the cigarettes. Opaque beer is up by 2 ngwee. Potable spirits will go up by 50 ngwee. Premium and regular petrol and diesel are up by 6 ngwee, 4 ngwee and 3 ngwee respectively. Mr Mwananshiku expects to raise 3.4 million kwacha in revenue from soft drinks, 2.4 million kwacha from cigarettes, 4 million kwacha from [word indistinct], and 1 million kwacha from petrol and diesel. He said that he had deliberately put the increase in excise duty on beer relatively low because of the problems currently facing Zambia Breweries, adding that the company was looking into this problem in conjunction with INDECO [Industrial Development Corporation]. He increased the duty on petrol and diesel not only to raise more revenue but also to curb consumption because of the very heavy foreign exchange outlay involved in importing oil. He said the increase would only have a marginal effect on the operations of the farming community, which has continued to enjoy the generous incentives offered by the party and its government. He also announced measures aimed at making the Zambian economy less capital intensive and said that from now on those who employ more capital rather than labor will have to pay higher customs duties and sales tax for doing so. This measure is expected to raise additional revenue of 7.5 million kwacha.

On agriculture, Mr Mwananshiku expressed the need for Zambia to build a new economic base that will sustain it in the years ahead and that agriculture was the most appropriate sector in which to diversify. He pointed out that the nation's economy, which used to be strong, had been eroded ever since external factors began working against it. Mr Mwananshiku said that unless people knew precisely what the government had in mind and what diversification entailed, the achievements of these objectives would be difficult. He explained that the diversification program is one of the long-term measures chosen by the party, and its government had a strong claim [as heard] in the strategy to strengthen the economy because the present manufacturing sector heavily depended on imported imports.

Mr Mwananshiku also disclosed that indiscriminate increases in prices by traders following the decontrolled prices and the devaluation of the kwacha have contributed substantially to inflation during the past year. He said that these sectors, coupled with bank financial deficits, had caused a high rate of inflation. As a result, the consumer price index for low income groups rose by 19.1 percent, while the higher income groups had a rise of 11.6 percent. Expressing the need to fight the trend vigorously, Mr Mwananshiku pointed out that the inflation generated by deficit financing increased the cost of development by raising the price of [word indistinct] imports. In 1983, the budget bank deficit was 150,000,000 kwacha. In the course of the year the figure was revised to 175,000,000 kwacha. Preliminary estimates suggest that the actual borrowing from the banking sector would be below 175,000,000 kwacha.

CSO: 3400/601

CSBZ MANAGER SAYS BOARD FACING ACUTE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The Cold Storage Board of Zambia will need an injection of about K24 million to operate as a viable business entity.

Board general manager Mr Dominic Chilao told Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga and Vice-Chairman Paramount Chief Chitimukulu yesterday that the company which is being taken over by Zimco had been directed to scale down its labour force from the present 1,000-odd to about 700.

He said the board was experiencing acute financial problems which were likely to persist unless it received a massive injection of capital.

To operate profitably the board needed to have loans it owes to Government and commercial institutions worth about K12 million written off.

"Thereafter an injection of cash capital of about K8 million would be necessary to make us a viable entity."

The board had "made its bid to Government" for about K4 million which the Food and Agriculture Organisation had advised would be needed to set up a tannery and glue plant to improve its performance.

The board apart from other debts owes an undisclosed sum to suppliers of a new fleet of delivery vehicles "and indications are that we will not be given enough money to meet this debt," Mr Chilao said.

He attributed the board's problems to under-capitalisation. The financial position was so critical that it was difficult to pay employees' salaries.

The recent directive to pay workers a mandatory ten percent increment was likely to be a large drain on the board's meagre resources.

Because of these problems the board was unable to buy all animals on offer by farmers throughout the country.

It was likely that a new abattoir being constructed in Livingstone would not be completed in June or July as earlier envisaged.

Mr Kamanga said he had taken note of Mr Chilao's analysis although he could not talk about solutions to the board's problems.

He called for honesty and dedication to duty among workers to strengthen the performance of the board.

If the board collapsed as a result of dishonesty among workers they would only have themselves to blame when laid off.

CSO: 3400/564

ZNS COLONEL SLASHES WESTERN PROVINCE OFFICERS' SALARIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia National Service (ZNS) deputy commander Colonel Dickson Zulu has suspended for two months half of the salaries of all officers from second lieutenant in North-Western Province for alleged failure to plant 100 hectares of maize in the 1982/83 season.

Col Zulu has also demoted an agricultural officer in charge of development for six months in addition to slashing his salary by half for two months.

Addressing staff at Kamitonte Military and Katandano Rural Reconstruction Centres near Solwezi Boma yesterday Col Zulu said: "Those who are bitter about my punishment must quit. But before they do so, they must be punished."

He also stressed that he did not care how they felt because those centres have been existing for eight years and must be self-contained and feed the province.

Solwezi camp had planted only 60 hectares instead of the projected 100 while Kamitonte had planted 75 hectares of maize which Col Zulu said was not impressive.

The Colonel, who has just completed a tour of the centres in the province, said he was unhappy with the work done in the centres.

"I am not impressed with your production. You have not met targets as agreed upon during the Kabwe planning conference on food production," he added.

He also reminded the staff that they were there solely for food production and the nation required them to feed people in the province because copper was no longer a commodity to depend on.

He directed commanding officers to guide those under them and see to it that centres spearheaded food production in the province, adding that 1984 was a year of action, discipline, hard work and less talk.

He said this was the only way ZNS could achieve the set of goals in food production.

He said they were posted to the province to do the job and not to stay in offices.

He gave an example of Chadiza camp in the Eastern Province where members of staff have begun building a rest house for travellers from the money they generated from the sale of their produce.

Col Zulu said the staff there had planted 130 hectares of maize instead of 100, which was a commendable job.

He, however, paid tribute to the wives and relatives of the staff for assisting in the weeding of crops of Kamitonte.

At Katandano camp, members of staff had planted 18,000 eucalyptus trees and 10,000 pine trees, in addition to rearing 1,000 broilers, 72 goats and digging eight fish ponds.

CSO: 3400/564

EEC PROVIDES GRANT FOR PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 84 p 7

[Text]

THE EUROPEAN Economic Community (EEC) has this year provided K4.4 million grant to Zambia to buy agricultural implements, EEC representative, Mr Hugh Swift said in Lusaka yesterday.

The commodity assistance to the Zambian Government is through the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, the representative said.

Mr Swift explained that the grant will cover the provision of ox-drawn ploughs, chemicals, drugs and structures for storage facilities mainly for the small and emergent farmers.

This is the first time Zambia will directly

of the community's projects were suspended.

Mr Swift said that 1983 was a difficult year for Zambia because the country's external financial situation was bad due to declining revenue from copper.

The EEC has been handling 15 projects in Zambia up to last year and Mr Swift said that the EEC auditors who had visited the projects were happy with the work being carried on them.

Meanwhile, construction work at Mpulungu Harbour has not started. Mr Swift said that work has been delayed because some building materials from abroad have not yet been received from suppliers.

draw funds from the EEC's budget. Previous assistance has come from the community's fund.

Mr Swift indicated that consultations are currently going on between the ministry of agriculture and water development and his office to work out where the implements will be obtained from.

The suppliers will however be local as well as foreign ones Mr Swift said adding that the programme is to provide implements to farmers during the course of the year.

Commenting on the activities of the EEC last year, he noted that despite the severe economic problems the country had faced, none

HUNGRY VILLAGERS EXCHANGE CATTLE FOR MEALIE-MEAL

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] Private cattle buyers are allegedly taking advantage of the famine which has struck villagers in Sesheke and Mwandu by exchanging few bags of mealie-meal for animals.

According to reports from travellers reaching Livingstone, private buyers have "invaded" villagers in the two areas with truckloads of mealie-meal which they barter for cattle.

Starving villagers are willing to exchange an animal for four bags of 25kg roller meal which retails at about K37.80 because the commodity was last seen in the area several months ago.

It is understood that villagers shun Cold Storage Board of Zambia (CSBZ) buyers because they usually offer cash which has no use to peasants because of lack of commodities to buy.

Hunger in some villages is so serious that private buyers can also get a calf or a goat with reasonable amount of sugar or other essential commodities.

But the barter system has also attracted fishermen especially in Mwandu where they offer their whole catch for bags of mealie-meal which they in turn allegedly smuggle into Namibia for essential commodities.

Fish-mongers say fishing camps in Mwandu are littered with tinned food and other commodities which are brought into Zambia under cover of darkness in canoes from across the Zambezi River.

Mealie-meal is said to be in very high demand in Caprivi Strip and some unscrupulous Zambian businessmen drive their whole consignments of the commodity to Mwandu in exchange for essential goods which they resell on the black market.

Virtually all the essential commodities which are missing in the shops in Livingstone are found in abundance on the black market in the tourist capital.

CSO: 3400/564

NATION TO USE INDIAN LOAN TO IMPORT INDIAN MACHINERY FOR SIDO

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 84 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA will this year utilise the K2 million loan given to her by the Indian government for importing machinery from that country for use by small scale industries.

United Nations senior adviser on small scale industries attached to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Karachur Naniappa, said this in Lusaka yesterday.

He said that the loan will be made available to the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

Mr Nanjappa, who is now operating from the SIDO head office, explained that because of the urgent need to start establishing viable projects, SIDO projects officers are busy evaluating 30 small industries which will benefit from the loan.

"We hope to get all the machinery by the end of this year so that small entrepreneurs could start providing essential goods to the nation by next year," he said.

He pointed out that all the projects identified are new adding that they include cooking oil production,

knitting, wood work, rice polishing, die casting, bolt and nut making, recovery of silver from X-ray films and nail making.

The list of the 30 industries will be compiled by the end of this month and will be sent to the Indian High Commission, which in turn will forward it to the Indian government for action.

Mr Nanjappa said the project evaluation process gained considerable momentum last month when a group of nine SIDO officers returned from training in India.

The project officers, he observed, have acquired valuable knowledge from various institutions in India. "Their experience will be a big asset in the promotion of small industries in this country," he said.

Before the SIDO officers returned from their courses,

Mr Nanjappa toured all colleges and was told that the Zambian students responded well to studies and one of them was voted the best foreign student out of 150 students from 18 countries in Africa, Asia and the Far East.

On further training programmes for SIDO officers, Mr Nanjappa said that an agreement has already been finalised with the Small Industry Extension Training Institute of India in Hyderabad, southern part of India.

Mr Nanjappa also said that SIDO will this year receive five experts in electrical, chemical, marketing, economics and mechanical engineering and food technology.

Mr Nanjappa had during his visit to India done the interviews for the five experts whom he described as "people with a volume of experience in small industry development and management."

TIN MINING COOPERATIVES IN CHOMA, KALOMO TO BE REOPENED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jan 84 p 5

[Text]

THE DEPARTMENT of Marketing and Co-operatives in Southern Province is geared to reactivate the two tin-mining co-operatives in Choma and Kalomo which closed following the border closure between Zambia and rebel Rhodesia.

Provincial marketing and co-operatives officer, Mr Dean Kangwa said in Choma yesterday that the border closure, about 10 years ago, spelt doom for the two mines which ferried tin to Kamativi in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

Mr Kangwa said now that the Ministry of Mines had shown interest in the mining of cassiterite (tin stones) his department would intensify efforts to bring the two co-operatives back to life.

Despite the critical shortage of transport that the department was facing,

many individual miners dealing in the stones had already been approached and they had expressed willingness to revive the co-operatives.

Presently, individual miners in the two areas are selling the stones directly to buyers and the whole operation is haphazard with minimum control from the Ministry of Mines.

"We are encouraged with the interest shown by the Ministry of Mines and the response from individual miners to come together to revive the two co-operatives," Mr Kangwa said.

He hoped that many miners would come forward and join the venture in order to ensure high productivity and success of the co-operatives for their own benefit and the nation.

CSO: 3400/564

IDA PROVIDES CREDIT TO DEVELOP NATION'S FORESTRY POTENTIAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Zambia has clinched a K35.4 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA) to develop its forestry potential including expanding its timber plantations and processing facilities.

Making the announcement in Lusaka yesterday, World Bank representative Mr Kingsley Amoako said through the credit, Zambia would be able to increase its timber production to 20,000 cubic metres of sawn timber and 11,000 metres of poles.

The World Bank through IDA is involved in timber projects on the Copperbelt at plantations outside Kitwe and Ndola spread over 43,500 hectares.

The credit facility would be spent on these plantations in the next five years and provide for replanting and new planting for 5,300 hectares.

Equipment and vehicles will be supplied to improve tree felling, clearing, loading and transport as well as spare parts for machinery.

Mr Amoako said part of the credit arrangement would be used to expand the operations of the Zambia Forestry and Forest Industries Corporation (Zaffico) by strengthening its transportation and processing units.

World Bank consultants would be sent to Zambia to train personnel of Zaffico which is a Zimco subsidiary. Twelve consultants will fill the company's key positions under the agreement.

The ambitious timber project will be completed in six years at an estimated cost of K68.4 million.

Apart from the K35.4 million IDA credit, a grant of K16.1 million will come from the Finnish Development Agency while the Zimco subsidiary will finance the remaining K16.9 million.

CSO: 3400/564

BRIEFS

ITALIAN DEBT RESCHEDULING--ZAMBIA appreciates the decision taken by the Italian government and other Paris Club members in agreeing to reschedule loans owed to them by the government, Finance Minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku said yesterday. Mr Mwananshiku said the decisions to reschedule loans was an important step that would greatly help the government resuscitate her ailing economy. He was speaking in his office when he signed an agreement to defer the repayment of about K22 million owed to the Italian government in loans and other financial credits, Italian ambassador to Zambia, Dr Giorgio Cuneo, signed on behalf of his government. The minister pointed out that the figure was approximately because it was still subject to further checking and reconciliation. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jan 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/597

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

LAND TENURE SOLUTIONS PROPOSED--The deputy minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, Comrade Mark Dube, yesterday presented government proposals to the (Singwe) people at (Zembezi) aimed at solving a land tenure dispute. The people believe that they have a freehold ownership of land they claim was granted to them by Cecil John Rhodes in 1890. One of the proposals requires youths to be resettled at training centers where they will be taught a variety of skills in order for them to become productive members of society. The other states that all people in the area will be given land, and those with proof of those title deeds will have their land demarcated in accordance with the title deeds. [Text] [MB300753 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/562

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